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NEW STRUCTURE FOR NORMAL ART SCHOOL AIM OF STATE BOARD

Definite Enlargement of
Scope of Work Is Planned
by Massachusetts Commis-
sioner of Education

BUILD FOR FUTURE

James F. Hopkins, the Di-
rector, Says It Is Planned
to Buy Land Enough for
Many Years to Come

New buildings for the Massachusetts Normal Art school on a site not too far removed from the heart of the metropolitan district of Boston are an immediate aim of that school and the Massachusetts board of education. This includes a definite enlargement of the scope of the school to vocational training for the industries as well as the teaching. The school has done this practically from the first, as its records show, but the idea is to make the work more specific and inclusive.

Through the commissioner of education, Dr. David Snedden, the state board has been working for several years to bring things to this issue. Other needs that have been pressing for some time have now been provided for so that the question of suitable accommodations for the normal art school can be pushed forward rapidly.

According to James Frederick Hopkins, director of the school, it is the intention to build for the future as well as for the present. In other words, "vision" is to be used in the plans for this new home at that work has come to be understood in a municipal planning, so that what is built will not have to be abandoned in a few years as unsuitable but will serve as a nucleus for other buildings to be added as the school develops the needs for them.

It is the plan to buy now all the land that will be needed for years to come. When it would be placed at once as a nucleus, which would serve as the nucleus in a scheme of architectural development. This, as roughly outlined in the plans of those interested, includes a large building on either side, connected with the main building by a pergola, and in which shall be workshops and studios and an industrial museum, the latter to be built in sections as needed, dormitories, power plant and works for clay modeling pottery and other industrial art work.

The school needs a site for its permanent home sufficiently near the heart of the metropolitan district to serve the large number of evening students sure to seek its service, yet far enough out to provide uninterrupted light for all time," says Mr. Hopkins. "Such sites are rare, and when found are bound to be expensive. On such a site in time should be placed a main building with studios, library and lecture halls, an industrial building with workshops and laboratories, a building to serve as a home for the collections of industrial art and mechanism, a power plant, and, if the history of this school is to repeat the story of the other normal schools, it should have a dormitory and perhaps gymnasium.

"While this does not represent much more than the holdings of the Bridge-water normal school, when one compares the country location against our needs in the service of a city community, yet it must be borne in mind that Bridge-water has been a development of many years of growth, while ours is a foundation able to use and needing the use of every one of these units at this very time.

"The school is not penniless in the sense of material resources. Its corner lot on Newbury street is assessed for \$100,000 and the building for \$85,000, making a total of \$185,000.

"The state board of education is preparing a report for the Legislature upon the expediency of removal and converting the question of the provisions of proper and adequate buildings for this long-established and most successful school, and the chairman of the state board of education, together with the commissioner of education, have announced to the alumni of the school their most earnest purpose to provide a new site and new quarters for the school.

"During its 40 years of service in the cause of industrial education and in the service of industry this school has aided between 4000 and 5000 students, over 1000 of whom have graduated with honor and gone out into the world of education and industry. This school has furnished the directors for 10 art and technical schools and college art departments."

TREASURER BAILEY ON STAND

The second day of the trial of Stephen R. Dow before Judge Brown in the superior criminal court opened today with Treasurer Alvin Bailey on the stand under examination by Assistant District Attorney Webber. The subject covered by the early examination was the affairs of the Algonah Mining Company, of which Mr. Dow was president and Mr. Bailey, treasurer.

JOSEPH WALKER BACKS SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN

Brookline Man Appears Before Legislative Committee to
Oppose Bill to Provide State Vote on
Question in Massachusetts

Joseph Walker, former Republican candidate for Governor and now a member of the Progressive party, appeared before the legislative committee on legal affairs today in support of a constitutional amendment to permit woman suffrage in Massachusetts. He was opposed to the bill on which the committee gave a hearing which provided for referring to the voters of the state the question whether woman suffrage should be granted.

Asked by Senator Garst if he would favor equal suffrage if it could be shown that a majority of the women are opposed to it, Mr. Walker said that there is no practical way of finding out how the women stand on the proposition. He said it would be possible to take a vote among the women, but he believed that this would not be considered practical.

Representative Drury of Waltham spoke in behalf of the bill to have the suffrage question submitted to a vote. He said that many legislators hesitated about voting for a constitutional amendment as they question whether the time has come for equal suffrage.

He said that a conscientious legislator would decline to vote for the constitutional amendment until he was sure that a majority of his constituents was in favor of it. If the voters of the state were allowed to vote on the question Mr. Drury thought that much light would be thrown on the situation and that the Legislature could then act intelligently in considering a constitutional amendment.

To the measure for a state vote officials of the chief suffrage organization of the state are opposed. They believe that the Legislature ought not to wait to get the public's view, but should proceed to amend the state constitution so as to make woman suffrage in Massachusetts effective.

The bill under consideration has the support of some leading legislators, especially among the Republicans, who have opposed the proposition in previous years.

They say that the friendliness toward equal suffrage seems to be increasing and that the proposed act would enable the Legislature to determine whether it has reached a point where the majority of the voters of the state, including the women eligible to vote for school committee, desire a suffrage amendment.

The legislators this year seem to stand between two strong fires, for while the suffragists are more active than in the past, the anti-suffrage organizations also are more in evidence on Beacon hill. The latter are outspoken in their opposition to a suffrage amendment and are said to be opposed to any compromise measure. The suffragists are against this measure because they say "that it 'begs the question' and delays action towards the end they seek; the anti-suffragists are antagonistic to it on the ground that it is the entering wedge to secure equal suffrage."

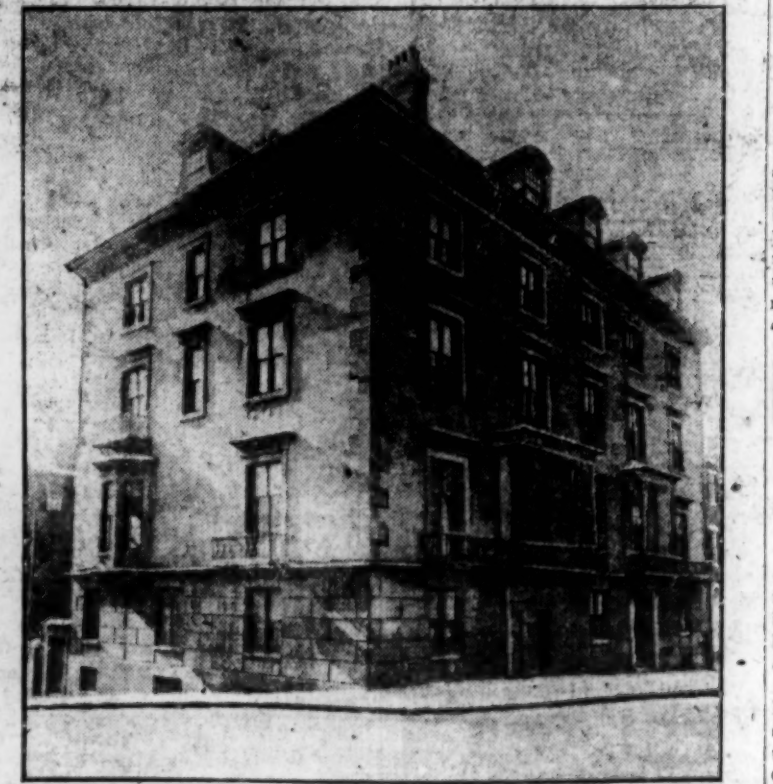
ANOTHER PEACE PLAN OFFERED RAILROADS

NEW YORK—Not until every plan of arbitration has been discussed and rejected by one side or the other will the firemen employed on the 64 eastern railroads be called out on a strike. This was made clear today when Judge Martin A. Knapp of the commerce court again conferred with President W. S. Carter of the Firemen's Brotherhood and planned to meet the railway managers late in the day.

President Carter said Judge Knapp had another plan of arbitration which he would submit to the managers today.

It is expected that the work of the mediators will end tonight. If no agreement is reached President Carter will prepare the strike call, which would likely become effective early Monday.

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION TO BE IN NEW QUARTERS SOON



Offices at 40 Mt. Vernon street, where peace committee will be after Saturday

Office staff members of the World Peace Foundation expect to move into their new headquarters at 40 Mt. Vernon street, next Saturday, made possible by the purchase by Edwin Ginn of the property assessed for \$42,000. The society will not occupy the entire building,

which is 4½ stories high, but will take the rooms above the second floor.

All of the literature published by this organization and the office fittings will be transferred to the new offices from the present offices on Beacon street, but no remodeling of the structure will be done, it is expected, for some time.

When you send your Monitor today to some one else to read, it may be interesting to recall that a host of other friends of clean journalism distributed over every portion of the earth where the English language is spoken are also passing their Monitors along to appreciative recipients of a clean daily newspaper

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....3c
To Foreign Countries.....3c

PLAN OF BEAUTIFYING PUBLIC GARDEN FRONT READY FOR INSPECTION

Boston Art Commission to
Confer With Mr. Rourke
on Changes Required on
Account Pumping Station

GRANITE TO BE USED

Entrance and Exits Expected
to Harmonize With Sur-
roundings and Adoption of
the Sketches Is Anticipated

Agreement on a plan of beautifying the Charles street front of the Public Gardens with special regard to a gateway and exits and entrances to the proposed subway high pressure pumping station, is expected to be reached today at a conference between the Boston art commission and their architect, H. G. Ripley, and Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, and C. H. Blackall, the architect designing the subterranean plant.

Ever since the work of making plans for the pumping station was begun, Commissioner Rourke has cooperated with the art commission in the matter of designing exits and entrances to the plant that should meet the approval of the commissioners, whose official concern about the project was limited to the architectural aspects of the question.

The art commissioners held that they were responsible for the artistic appearance of the vicinity and inasmuch as an unsightly entrance or exit to the new station would not harmonize with their elaborate program of artistic development of the Common malls and the Public Gardens, the members of the art board were eager that the architect of the public works department should submit his plans to them for approval.

This Mr. Rourke and Mr. Blackall readily agreed to, with the result that a plan promising architectural beauty has been conceived. According to sketches presented at the conference today, an elaborate iron and granite gateway to the public garden, fronting on Charles street, not far from Beacon, has been provided for. On one side of this gate will be the entrance to the pumping station and on the other side an exit. They will be low, gracefully modelled hoods, that are expected to fit into the general architectural scheme with harmony.

In a general way this plan has been agreed on. The only question that remains is in regard to the distance which is to separate the gateway and the hoods. That will probably be decided today, and when the agreement is reached, plans for the pumping station and the art commission's program of beautification can be carried forward without further delay.

BUSINESS BLOCK AND EIGHT STORES BURN

BELMONT, Mass.—The new motor engine did excellent service at a fire in the McCarthy block on Trapelo road, in Waverley village, early today. The block contained eight stores, and the damage is estimated at \$15,000.

About 1:30 o'clock this morning J. Henry Mead, a Belmont policeman, saw smoke coming from the basement under the grocery store run by Anastas & Kokinos. He gave an alarm.

The blaze gained headway so rapidly that Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Virehow and their four children and Mr. and Mrs. William Grassie, who reside in an adjoining house, hurriedly left the building. Their house, though damaged, was saved.

Had aid sought from Watertown and Waltham and apparatus was sent from those places. In the meantime Belmont's new motor engine, which responded to its first alarm, did effective work. But by the time aid arrived the fire had spread through the building. At 5:30 the blaze was extinguished supposedly and the apparatus withdrew. At 7 o'clock firemen discovered fire. The flames blazed up anew destroying the greater part of what had been left. The apparatus was again called.

Those who occupied stores in the block were: John W. Nyström, bakery; Samuel Carl, tailor; Harry Slater, boots and shoes; Harriet A. McCarthy, millinery; Julius Freed, barber; C. H. Hinckley & Co., dry goods; Anastas & Kokinos, groceries; Peter M. Anastas, fruit and confectionery.

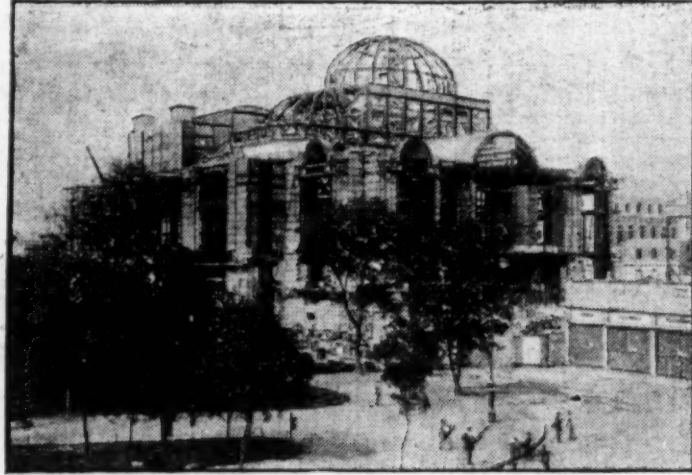
The owner of the building is J. V. McCarthy, with an office in the Old South building, Boston.

GRAND TRUNK WORK TO GO ON

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass.—John W. Marsh of the railroad construction firm which was working on it last year, says the Grand Trunk will be built into Palmer. He has stopped the shipment of construction machinery to Pennsylvania, where he has a contract, and equipment has been ordered back from Central Mills siding to await resuming of work here in the spring.

CITY WAR ZONE SPREADS; U. S. SHIPS NEAR MEXICO

NATIONAL THEATER IN FIGHTING ZONE



This structure is near the Alameda and on corner of street leading to National palace

MARINES MAY LAND, BUT ONLY AS RELIEF PARTY

Ambassador Not Expected to Call for Men From Ships
Nearing Mexico Without Authority from Wash-
ington, Where Non-Intervention Policy Still Holds

WASHINGTON—That landing of marines from the battleships Georgia, due at Veracruz tomorrow, and the Virginia, due at Tampico Saturday, will not be necessary unless more serious news is received from Mexico City was the opinion of officials here today.

Upon the arrival of the Georgia officers of aid will be made to Ambassador Wilson, but it is not thought that he will request a marine guard for the American embassy in the Mexican capital without asking authority from Washington.

If marines are requested by the ambassador, their landing will not be considered as intervention, but merely as a relief expedition, such as the United States sent into Nicaragua in the recent revolution there.

It was pointed out that Americans in Mexico City have their own emergency military organization, and are amply equipped with arms and ammunition supplied by this government a year ago.

Growth of an anti-American sentiment throughout Mexico; disregard of diplomatic protests for limitation of the fighting zone in Mexico City; enlargement of the battle lines at the capital so as to endanger a greater number of foreign residents than heretofore were the main developments reported in official despatches.

Policy Is Unchanged

Although the non-intervention policy of the government remains unchanged, despite the cable report of Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson confirming despatches telling of the killing of two American women and the damage inflicted on buildings in the district occupied by Americans, orders were given today for two more transports to be ready to transport troops from Newport News. The four transports now in readiness there would be sufficient to carry the first army division, which was ordered to be prepared for emergencies yesterday.

It is pointed out that the fatalities caused by the Diaz revolt among foreigners come under the clause of "fortunes of war" in the international code. It is held that some overt act against Americans or an attack on the American embassy would be necessary to furnish adequate cause for intervention.

Ambassador Wilson has instructed the American consuls at ports where United States war vessels will arrive to extend protection to foreigners as well as Americans.

Consul Edwards at Juarez reported today that rebels burned the town of Diaz. All telegraphic communication with Mexico City and other southern points had been destroyed, he said.

Americans and other foreigners are flocking to San Luis Potosi for refuge,

according to an official report from Consul Bonney.

Conditions in Question

On President Taft's definition of what constitutes "an intolerable condition" in Mexico depends intervention by the United States.

Official Washington believes that intervention would depend on the following contingencies:

If anarchy continues to spread in Mexico City.

If demands of the American ambassador continue to be ignored.

If some foreign power intimates that it will intervene if the United States does not.

If the Madero administration falls and is not immediately succeeded by a centralized government.

If the rules and principles of civilized warfare are disregarded.

If the communication between Washington and Mexico City is cut off.

If there is an outbreak of anti-American, or anti-foreign sentiment, resulting in loss.

It was pointed out today that at (Continued on page four, column one)

MORE MINERS ARE ARRESTED

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—State troops early today marched on Hilly Grove, a village that has been headquarters for the striking miners and arrested 65 alleged rioters. This brought the total of miners under arrest to 125. Their trials begin before the military commission at Paint Creek Junction today. Reports say the miners planned an assault on the headquarters of the militia.

SITUATION IN MEXICO CITY ON FIFTH DAY OF DIAZ REVOLT

President Madero's force of 7000 and about 6500 rebels under General Diaz resume fighting in the streets.

The loss yesterday was heavier on the federal side, but neither gained a distinct advantage.

Americans and other foreigners have fled to comparative safety in outlying districts.

Farmers, refusing to enter the city, have caused a milk shortage.

Thousands of prisoners released from Belen jail by the rebels are at large.

All business in Mexico City is suspended.

Ambassador Wilson's warning to both Madero and Diaz that United States marines might be landed from Veracruz and rushed to the city has no effect on the attitude of either.

WHALER ADVENTURESS TO SAIL FOR SEATTLE

Starting her 16,000-mile journey to Seattle, Wash., via the straits of Magellan and touching at Bermuda, the new semi-knockabout schooner yacht Adventureess, Captain West, is expected to sail late this afternoon or early tomorrow. Unexpected difficulties in signing on a crew arose when the vessel was to start today from Long wharf. W. O. White, the Boston compass adjuster was on board and after adjusting her compasses down the harbor will be transferred to the steamer Bayport to perform a similar duty and the Adventureess will continue out to sea.

Besides John Borden, the Chicago owner of the craft, there will be two of his friends on board, Everts Wren and Harold Wal-

lage, who came on from the Illinois city to take the trip to Bermuda in the vessel. At that port the owner and his friends will leave the yacht, and she will be provisioned for her long trip. Probably 100 days or more will be taken in the trip. Mr. Borden expects to reach Bermuda in about a week.

A new main boom was slung into position on the Adventureess today and the last of the fresh vegetables put on board.

The Adventureess was built specially to engage in sperm whale hunting in Arctic waters for the pleasure of her owner. She will sail from Seattle next summer for the cruise. Her total cost was about \$50,000.

MEXICAN FEDERALS IN NEW ATTACK ON REBELS IN STREETS

Madero and His Men Now
Fighting What They Hope
to Be Decisive Contest
Against Diaz Forces

GUNS CARRY FAR

Reports Declare That Missiles
From Cannon Damage
Buildings in Wider Circle
Than on Previous Days

(By the United Press)
MEXICO CITY—What the federals hoped would be the final battle between the forces of President Madero and Gen. Felix Diaz' revolutionists began at 8:10 a. m. today.

The library of the American Club was wrecked just before noon by shrapnel and shells fired directly into the building. Bullets perforated pictures on the walls, including those of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, William McKinley and President Taft.

As far as known no one was injured at the American Club.

General Diaz late today centered the guns upon the national palace with telling effect.

The Madero batteries had been supplied with additional ammunition during the night, and the federals continued on the offensive. The fighting today was at closer range than yesterday.

The brunt of the work of the attacking party today was put on the heavy guns, while the citadel which Diaz is defending replied with cannon and machine guns. Shells continued to fall into territory outside the fighting zone, and more damage was done in the business section of the city.

Statement by Diaz

General Diaz said today: "I reiterate my previous statement that I shall accept no official position in Mexico. I am seeking peace at this hour, 5 a. m., but at the same time I am preparing for the supreme struggle and am confident of success. I ask moral support in the fight I am making to bring peace and save the nationality of my country."

Daybreak found the fighting forces facing each other at closer range than at any time since the revolutionary battles in the capital began.

All night long Madero's federalists were moving into position the heavy cannon which are being used against Diaz's rebels. These guns, intended to be used at a distance of two miles, today were trained upon targets less than 500 feet distant.

Since 9 o'clock last night the city had been quiet. Most sections were in darkness, wires feeding resident and street lights having been cut by shells yesterday. During the night Madero's soldiers carried ammunition and dragged machine guns within closer range of the arsenal, held by Diaz. Madero evidently is placing greatest dependency upon the concentration of his heavy guns.

Shelter Given to Women

Ambassador Wilson today had safely housed more than 600 American women and children in houses on the outskirts of the city, which he had rented for the purpose.

When troops sleeping in the streets were awakened this morning both sides began immediate preparations for resuming action. The two armies, after last night's firing ceased, attempted to care for the wounded, but the efforts of the workers were ineffective, most of them having had no sleep since the fighting began.

Madero claimed to have a force of (Continued on page four, column five)

GOVERNOR WILSON TO RESIGN STATE OFFICE ON MARCH 1

TRENTON, N. J.—President-elect Wilson announced today that he would resign as Governor of New Jersey on March 1.

"I visited the attorney-general this morning," he said, "to find out how to resign."

Within a few days the resignation will be sent to the secretary of state to become effective March 1. He will be succeeded by James F. Fielder, president of the state Senate, who will be acting Governor during Governor Wilson's unexpired term of one year.

Mexican Fight Resumed; U.S. Warships Near

MARINES TO LAND ON ATLANTIC COAST IF THEIR AID IS NEEDED

(Continued from page one)

least three of these contingencies had already arisen.

But President Taft seeks to avoid intervention. He is hopeful that either Diaz or Madero will win a decisive victory and that some semblance of government will be restored at the capital.

Congress May Act

The belief is general here that President Taft will put the whole situation up to Congress for decision if it is apparent that the present condition of affairs at Mexico City is likely to continue.

It was pointed out that international law and custom draws a sharp line between "armed invasion" and an "expeditionary force." Thousands of marines and bluejackets might be landed as an expeditionary force under the theoretical "police power" of international law, but if a dozen "regulars" of the army were sent into a foreign nation, such an act would constitute an "armed invasion," it is said.

Doubt as to the President's power to order an expeditionary force of marines or bluejackets into a foreign nation was settled in favor of the executive some months ago, when Senator Bacon of Georgia raised the question by a resolution in the Senate, following Mr. Taft's despatch of marines into Niwaguna. Even when Congress is in session the general belief was that the executive had power to despatch expeditionary forces without congressional action. But "armed invasion," it is said, constitutes an act of war and only Congress can declare war.

Two Transports Added

Instead of two army transports at Newport News, Va., to be put into commission, orders were issued by the war department today to all four now there to make ready for transporting troops. The transports are the Sumner, Meade, Kilpatrick and McClellan.

This change followed the instructions yesterday to the first army division to prepare for service. The four transports are necessary to accommodate the 3000 men composing this body of troops.

It was stated at the war department today that it would require between four and five days for the vessels to sail from Newport News to Veracruz.

Leaves of absence to all officers of the troops designated for these transports were automatically revoked today by the department. All absent officers are hastened to their commands. Leaves of absence of other army officers have not yet been revoked. The four transports at Newport News are being provisioned for 30 days' service.

Safety Board Provided

Unlimited funds have been placed at the disposal of American Ambassador Wilson to care for about 600 American and foreign refugees who have asked protection of the American embassy. At the request of Secretary of State Knox, President Taft gave Mr. Wilson carte blanche to draw for money.

State department despatches received today from Ambassador Wilson declared that Americans and foreigners were coming to the embassy seeking protection. Mr. Wilson said he had appointed a committee of Americans to care for the refugees and was renting houses for their shelter.

Mr. Wilson also told how he and the German ambassador had made futile appeals to both Madero and Diaz to cease hostilities. He said he visited both camps and received assurances that every effort would be made to avoid involving foreigners and non-participants. The ambassador added that so far neither side had gained any material advantage.

Americans Are Armed

Cable communication is becoming very difficult, Mr. Wilson stated. Lulls in fighting are being taken advantage of to send official messages, the cable office being in the center of the trouble zone.

The state department practically admitted that news given out in Washington is carefully censored. Reinforcements to both sides were reported by Mr. Wilson today. He said the Americans in Mexico City are well armed.

War department despatches today were confined to news from the border. General Steever said that 8000 cartridges, to be shipped to the rebels, had been seized by the American border patrol while an attempt was being made to smuggle them across the river at Presidio, Tex.

Burning of Colonia Diaz was reported by General Steever, but without confirmation. Another report was that the rebels were moving on Juarez. General Steever said the telegraph lines to Chihuahua were cut yesterday.

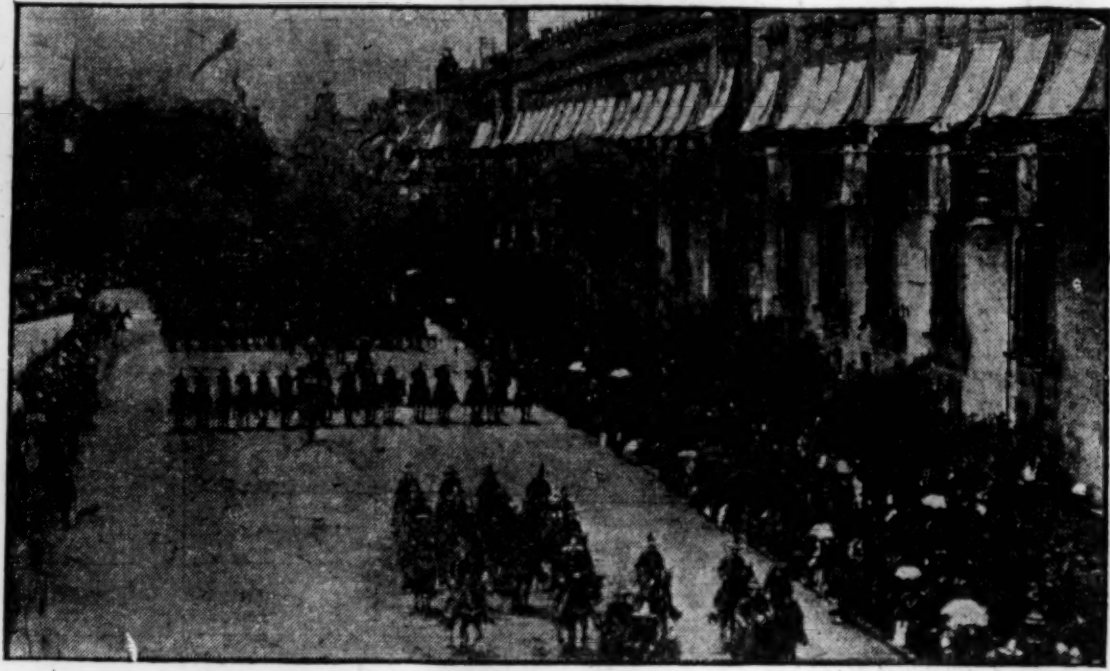
"Juarez is quiet," he wired, "but lightning strikes there generally from clear skies."

No Request for Cars

Major-General Wood, chief of staff, stated emphatically today that no requests have been made upon any railroads by the war department for reservation of cars for the movement of soldiers ordered held in readiness. He said that the quartermasters on their own volition had probably made inquiries, however, as to the railroad's

(Continued on page eleven, column two)

HEADQUARTERS OF MADERO AND HIS TROOPS



(Photo by C. B. Waller)

Parade (during Porfirio Diaz presidency) passing national palace in Mexico City held by federalists against Felix Diaz and his rebels

ALL MEXICO AGAINST UNITED STATES IN CASE OF INVASION

Political and Party Differences Would Be Forgotten Statement Made by Senator Heriberto Barron

REASONS FOR BELIEF

WE Mexicans, even those most friendly towards Americans, while appreciative of all the benefits resulting from American cooperation in the development of Mexican interests and resources, are first of all Mexicans in the best sense of the word and deeply attached to our country—its independence, its honor—and were invasion of Mexico brought about, the one impulse in every Mexican heart would be to forget all political and party differences in a determination to repulse what would seem to us an unjust invasion of our national rights."

Senator Heriberto Barron, commercial representative of the Mexican government in the United States, makes this emphatic statement in the International Peace Forum. Discussing "Mexico and the United States," Senator Barron speaks of the great trade development between the neighboring nations. The matter was prepared previous to the present tense situation in the city of Mexico, but whatever the issue, commercial relations are to continue, and Senator Barron gives his opinion as to what would best promote friendliness between the two countries.

Dividing Lines

"Mexico, of all Latin-American republics," he says, "is the one in most intimate contact with the United States. In the neighborhood of the Gulf of Mexico the boundary is clearly defined; but as we proceed toward the west the dividing line is an imaginary one, ever varying through mountainous and valley districts, here and there, as in Mexico, uniquely dividing one city into two nationalities by passing directly through the city, at times through the center of a street, half of Mexico being in Mexico and half in the United States, hence the name, Mexi-Mexico, Cali-California. This curious geographical contiguity results in a situation so internationally delicate and open to those misunderstandings and personal differences common between individuals of different national temperament, that it requires the highest order of tact and diplomacy to prevent the creation of situations almost certain to result in international conflicts."

Senator Barron discusses the aim of the International Committee of Peace and Amity of Mexico City, which is due to its initiative, and is composed of 10 representative Mexicans and 10 representative Americans. The purpose of the committee is to interchange students between the two countries; to interchange university lecturers; to encourage the newspapers of the two nations to use their influence in the cause of friendship; to encourage visits of journalists and leading men in each country; to make Mexico and the United States better acquainted.

"The first—the most essential—thing necessary towards a mutual friendly understanding between our two nations," Senator Barron says, "is the establishment of understanding between our two peoples. Mexicans and Americans should come in daily, friendly intercourse, and by such daily, friendly intercourse educate each other in the understanding of each other's character, to know and value each other's virtues, to be tolerant of each other's weaknesses, and by such mutual education, learn man from man that mutual understanding and friendship may result between nation and nation."

Coming back to the question of intervention and the possible result of such a course, he states: "The prolonged crisis that has existed in Mexico on account of the change of government and the revolt consequent

Official of Mexico in the United States Who Sets Forth His Views



(From International Peace Forum) SENATOR HERIBERTO BARRON

upon this change of regime has resulted, as is very natural, in disturbance and damage to both national and foreign interests, but such damage is not irreparable and can and will be corrected in a proper manner. Notwithstanding that such damage is not irreparable and that there are recognized peaceful channels of adjustments, certain American capitalists having interests in Mexico have sought to force intervention by the United States for their protection and considerable financial benefit from the resulting advance of American investments; hoping for an extension of their interests through the ultimate military enforcement of enormous damage claims and the granting of concessions; and in utter disregard of the immensely disastrous results to both nations of such intervention."

In conclusion Senator Barron says: "Through the encouragement of closer commercial relations with the resultant community of interest and closer personal intimacies, and in every other way in my power I wish to bring your great and generous people to a true understanding of Mexico and Mexicans. Let us seek in broadest toleration to understand each other, man to man, judge each other as we would have ourselves judged, and learn that we can and should be fraternal fellow-workers for the advancement of common humanity, and not contending enemies, ever suspicious of each other's every thought and act."

Previous to the revolution which unseated Porfirio Diaz, Heriberto Barron was one of the few prominent Mexicans who openly defied the then President of the republic. He was compelled to absent himself from the country because of his attitude toward the government. When Madero assumed control Barron became the commercial agent for the country at New York city.

STRIKE CASES NOT PROSSED
SALEM, Mass.—Henry C. Attwill, district attorney, not prosessed today most of the remaining cases incident to the strike at Lawrence. While most of the charges against Joseph Caruso, Joseph Eitor, Arturo Giovannitti, William D. Haywood and Ettore Gianni were taken off the docket, there are still several which they may have to answer.

MAKES MARCH 4 HOLIDAY
BALTIMORE—Mayor Preston has signed the ordinance making inauguration day, March 4, a legal holiday in Baltimore.

American Forces Awaiting Orders in Mexico Situation

SHIPS UNDER WAY

Georgia, 15,000 ton battleship, Capt. Marbury Johnson; due Veracruz noon tomorrow.
Vermont, 16,000 ton battleship, flagship, Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding second division Atlantic fleet, Capt. H. Mcl. P. Huse; due Veracruz Saturday.

Nebraska, 15,000 ton battleship, flagship of Rear Admiral Usher, third division Atlantic fleet; Capt. Spencer S. Wood, due Veracruz, Saturday.
Virginia, 15,000 ton battleship, Capt. John McDonald; due Tampico, Saturday.

Colorado, 14,000 ton armored cruiser, Capt. William L. Gilmer, due Mazatlan tomorrow.
South Dakota, 14,000 ton armored cruiser, Capt. Charles P. Plunkett, due Acapulco Saturday.

On these six warships are nearly 6000 bluejackets and marines.

SHIPS READY FOR CALL

The Wyoming, Utah, Florida, Arkansas, North Dakota, Michigan, South Carolina, Minnesota, Idaho and Ohio are at Guantanamo bay, ready to leave at a minute's notice. Seventeen torpedo-boat destroyers and many auxiliary boats are at Guantanamo. Here also are approximately 10,000 officers and men ready for duty.

Within call to supplement the Pacific squadron are three cruisers, the Decatur, Nashville and Annapolis.

REGULAR ARMY TROOPS

On and near the international boundary—7000 men.

Under orders to "be prepared to entrain and embark on transports" from Newport News—3000 men.

Every post commander in the country in receipt of instructions to be prepared for further orders.

CHANGE URGED IN AUTO LICENSE CARRYING BILL

On account of many automobile people being in Washington today, the committee on roads and bridges postponed many of the hearings which were on its schedule. The committee did hear, however, the bill brought on the petition of James T. Sullivan, of Boston, which seeks to make a change in the automobile law. At present, Mr. Sullivan said in favoring his bill, it is left to the discretion of a judge whether or not to place on file the case of an automobile operator arrested for not carrying his license.

His bill, as he explained, makes it mandatory for the judge who tries such cases to place the case on file providing it can be shown at the trial that the arrested man owned before the time of his arrest a license and that it was granted and in force before the complaint was made.

William A. Thibodeau, attorney for the Automobile Legal Association, said that he is in favor of the bill.

Terming the proposed bill as an unwarranted interference with judicial authority, it was opposed by George Sargent, on the part of the Good Roads Association.

NO INDICTMENT EXPECTED
No indictment is expected from the grand jury investigating the charges made by William J. Kellier in his published confession when the report is made this afternoon. Several witnesses appeared and were examined today.

SENATE BILL 155 PASSES HOUSE
Senate bill 155, which gives The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, power to take and hold additional real and personal property, was passed to be enacted in the House this afternoon. The bill will go to the Senate for enactment tomorrow, and should reach the Governor for his signature by Saturday.

FEDERALS RENEW ATTACK ON REBELS IN MEXICO CITY

(Continued from page one)

7000 men. General Diaz said he had 6000 capable soldiers, and would have 2500 more when the expected force of Zapatistas reached the city. Diaz seemed to have the better equipment of cannon, machine guns and rifles, and thus far his marksmen have proved superior to those of the federalist forces.

In the two-days fighting, ending last night, it is estimated by officials that 300 were killed and 1500 wounded.

In the fighting yesterday Mrs. H. W. Holmes and Mrs. Percy Griffiths, two American women, were killed.

Neutral Zone Refused

The killing of an American named Wise and a German subject, Albert Bland, was also reported.

The two diplomats personally visited Madero in the national palace yesterday afternoon and protested against the method of warfare being followed by the two armies. Madero took advantage of the armistice which was called during their visit to have his cannon and machine guns shifted into better position. While it was not known just what passed between the diplomats and Madero, it is known that whatever demands were made regarding the limiting of the fighting to a specified zone went unheeded.

Ambassador Wilson said last night that for the protection of Americans and other foreigners American marines would be brought to the capital if the situation did not soon improve, though he explained he had not yet received instructions to that effect from the government at Washington.

The bombardment yesterday reached a climax when General Diaz's artillery shelled the center of the business districts in an effort to silence the cannon of the government and drive from the roofs of the taller buildings the federal sharpshooters and the men serving the machine guns. Fire from the opposite direction rendered the far-out residential district uninhabitable, as well as the big apartment building known as Gore court, on Third Roma street.

The foreign residential and commercial district, which lies in the direct line of fire from both forces, suffered considerable damage, and many people who had taken refuge in the more important buildings were in danger. Porter's hotel and the American Club, in both of which scores of American visitors and residents were gathered, were in the direct line of fire.

The federal cannon were in action in San Juan de Letran street and just off Juarez avenue in locations between the arsenal and the national palace. A fire was directed on the arsenal and Y. M. C. A. building, but apparently without much effect.

Alfonso Miranda, one of the Zapatista leaders, entered the capital with 300 of his followers to aid Diaz. This force did not join the main body, but harassed the federal troops at various points.

Those who usually supply the city markets fear now to enter with such commodities as milk and vegetables, which are practically unobtainable at any price.

Exodus to Safety

The Colonia Roma, the American section, was the scene of an exodus today.

Ambassador Wilson and his staff searched the city for automobiles and succeeded in securing about 25 machines. During the night the women and children who had taken refuge in the United States embassy were taken in these automobiles to the suburbs, where the ambassador had rented houses for them. It was estimated that more than 700 Americans had been safely removed from the zone of firing. Despite the white flags that fluttered from the cars they were fired on several times by sentries who either failed to notice or to understand the flags.

With nearly all the American women safely out of immediate danger, the ambassador turned the automobiles over to the representatives of the other countries for similar use.

The Red Cross made every effort to aid the wounded. Hospitals were improvised wherever a fairly well protected building could be found and the emergency force of surgeons and nurses was augmented by many volunteers from the residence sections.

The exodus from the poorer sections was without plan or leadership. Hundreds slept, or tried to sleep, in the parks and plazas, but the great mass of refugees wandered about the streets until daylight.

WOMEN WALKING TO CAPITAL PASS FIRST BIVOUAC

METUCHEN, N. J.—The first bivouac of the band of woman suffrage walkers on their way from New York to Washington was made here Wednesday night. From town to town along the route of 16 miles from Newark one party after another of 200 first day marchers left the "regulars" and returned to their starting places by train. At Elizabeth, after a five-mile walk which took about an hour, luncheon was served to 60. The regulars arrived here at 6 o'clock Wednesday night, having covered their 16-mile march in about five hours of actual marching time.

Princeton is today's objective, where a mass meeting is to be held.



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REAL MEXICAN DANGER LIES IN THE ZAPATISTAS

La Ciudadela, the citadel for which Gen. Felix Diaz made at once upon being freed from prison, taking it in half an hour, is an arsenal, library and museum in peace times and a fortress in times of civil strife with a sinister reputation for "cuartelazos," which is the technical term for what is going on today—a barracks revolution. There is nothing grim in its appearance. It is a long, low building of characteristic Spanish architecture, dating from the end of the Spanish rule, and characteristically it veils its real nature behind picturesque Spanish-American amenity.

In front is a little public garden, a favorite resort for nurses and the children from the nearby schools.

Not so very long ago, La Ciudadela was at the outskirts of Mexico City. Today it is centrally situated, since the gradual building up of the splendid Juarez, Roma, Condesa and Cuauhtemoc "colonies," or residence sections, where the wealthy Mexicans and most of the foreigners reside and where the American embassy is located.

The avenida Chapultepec leads straight from the Ciudadela through the new residential sections to Chapultepec castle, with its marvelous park. The "grass-hoppers' hill"—that is what the Aztec name signifies—proved considerably more than that to the invading Americans two generations ago, and Felix Diaz was not slow in covering it with his guns against the time when President Madero should make an attempt to make his last stand in Montezuma's pleasure house.

From the National palace, also a typical Spanish-American structure, without fortress like pretensions but of formidable strength tried in the terrific struggles of the Mexico of the nineteenth century, President Madero sweeps the central part of the city, the business section, with its bustling foreign banks, stores and general offices, in the center through San Francisco street, the Broadway of Mexico City, with its prolongation, the Avenida Juarez, past the new national theater and that gem, the Alameda; north of that, through the new Avenida Cinco de Mayo, with the cable office, the Mutual, the great railroad offices, the Light and Power offices, the Stillwell building and other office buildings; and south of it through the Avenida 16 de Septiembre, where the American Club is located, and through its prolongation, the Avenida de la Independencia.

To bombard the National palace from the Ciudadela, General Diaz had to occupy the few tall buildings of the neighborhood, notably the new Y. M. C. A. building, at the corner of Morelos and Balderas, and the famous old Belen prison, in the immediate vicinity of the citadel, after it had been emptied of thousands of prisoners let loose on the city.

The artillery duel between the Maderistas and Diazists was fought chiefly between the Ciudadela entrance on Balderas avenue and the other entrance near the corner of the Alameda, at one time held by the federals and again down those three streets leading to the Zocalo, or main plaza, on which the national palace and the cathedral stand, with a general cannonading across the busiest and one of the most densely populated sections of the city.

The danger to the foreign residential sections is that the Ciudadela is midway between the latter and the national palace and that the shells directed against the Diaz stronghold are liable to drop beyond into the aristocratic Marsella and Liverpool and Londres streets of Colonia Juarez and into the American section in Colonia Roma.

(But the gravest danger does not lurk either in the National palace or in the Ciudadela, nor even in the unleashed prisoners, it is the hordes of Zapatistas, Indians and halfbreeds that are crouching at the outskirts of the federal districts, and even in the suburbs, in beautiful Tlalpam, and perhaps already in San Angel, in Coyocacan, in historic Churubusco, in Mixcoac, ready to spring on the defenseless city when the two duellists shall have exhausted themselves in defeat or in victory.

Those Indian bands from Morelos, Guerrero, Oaxaca and Puebla, number

many thousands of more or less well armed men, all ready to loot the great prize of Spanish-America this side of Panama. Their deeds in southern Mexico leave no doubt as to the gravity of the situation. American intervention hinges plainly on this question: Can Diaz, or Madero protect foreigners from the savages under Emiliano Zapata?

A rapid pacification of Mexico by American troops is absolutely out of the question. The mountainous nature of the country, the dense population in the central parts, the thorough training in guerrilla warfare which the Mexicans have had in the last few years, the presence of not a few seasoned soldiers and first class officers, and above all the certainty that the Mexicans will as one man resist an American invasion because they know that what happened in Texas and California would happen to the rest of the country, and this makes for a campaign of little glory and terrific hardships with most uncertain results even after years of fighting, so far as the central states, Puebla, Mexico, Morelos, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Michoacan, Hidalgo, Veracruz, with their teeming population, is concerned.

An occupation of the great northern states, Chihuahua, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, and possibly on the west coast, Sonora, Sinaloa, Tepic and Lower California, would not solve the problem, because it would not touch the real Mexico; nor would a blockade of Veracruz, Tampico, Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, for the real Mexico is quite apart from the coast.

It is quite possible that the intimate connection between the Mexican and Central American problems will force itself on the attention of the United States and with it the recognition of the isthmus of Tehuantepec and of the peninsula of Yucatan as pivotal factors. It is indispensable that events should come to be judged with a comprehensive sweep if a definite policy is to take the place of uncertain proings.

WORLD POLICE URGED TO PACIFY MEXICANS

WASHINGTON—The Washington Peace Society has adopted resolutions favoring development of a world police, such as was begun in avoiding internal war in China, to be used by interested nations in policing the republic of Mexico. The plan will be submitted to President Taft, President-elect Wilson and others with the request that other nations be asked to cooperate. The plan would bring about action by combined interests in Mexico to insure settlement of that republic's affairs by "peaceful elections, if necessary restraining the internal factions by the combined police power of these nations."

In an appeal promulgated by the society, people of all classes are urged to give expression to the wish that the government of the United States refrain from unnecessary actual warfare.

ROXBURY HIGH '11 ELECTS

Members of Roxbury high school, class of 1911, had their second annual dinner at the Hotel Thorndike last night and elected the following: H. G. Files, president; Miss Alice McNally, secretary; E. F. Wiseman, treasurer.

RED CROSS SENDS \$1000

WASHINGTON—The American National Red Cross has telegraphed to the American ambassador at Mexico City \$1000. Of this \$500 will be allotted to the Mexican Red Cross. The balance is to be expended by the ambassador.

FRANKLIN MILLS RAISIN BREAD

Made of FRANKLIN MILLS FLOUR
Fresh Every Day at All Our Stores
COBB, BATES & YERXA CO.

LINCOLN DAY MARKED BY PROMINENT MEN'S TALKS AT DINNERS

Gatherings Are Held, at Which President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt Give Tributes to Emancipator

POLITICS COME IN

PHILADELPHIA—In speaking before the Union League Club here Wednesday night at a dinner in respect of Lincoln day, President Taft declared that if Abraham Lincoln were here today he would belong to the Republican party, and the President also expressed the hope that the element of the party that had seemingly left the original fold would return so that there might be a continuation of Republican policies for 50 years to come.

In explaining his contention about Lincoln, President Taft said that Lincoln understood popular government as few men have understood it, and that he understood the constitution and lived it as few men have done.

Five of President Taft's cabinet, two governors and about a score of other distinguished persons were among the guests at the event. The President made no allusion to conditions in Mexico, although it had been expected that he would. He called on E. T. Stotesbury after the dinner.

"What of the future of the Republican party?" asked the President. "We have had a division and we have had a beating. We're a great, strong people and we can stand a great deal. It may be that this defeat will benefit us this time. It may be that through it we will come to recognize again the principle of recognized government. One of the characteristics of the Republican party is that it has shown in the last 50 years an ability to get together and organize and carry into effect the great principles for which it stands."

"Therefore all we ought to do is to make the declaration that our basic principles cannot be surrendered—liberty regulated by law—those restrictions imposed by the people on themselves—cannot be overcome by the nostrums of demagogues. Those principles we cannot depart from."

Col. Roosevelt Speaks

NEW YORK—Colonel Roosevelt was among the principal guests and speakers at the Lincoln day dinner of the National Progressive Club here Wednesday night, when all of the 2000 seats provided at tables were occupied, in many cases by women.

Colonel Roosevelt again attacked the supreme court of Idaho for its decision denying the Progressive party a place on the ticket at the fall election; declared himself unequivocally against the amalgamation of the Republican and Progressive parties, and touching on the theme of the event, Abraham Lincoln, he read a letter written by Lincoln in which he substituted the word Progressive for that of Republican—the substitution, the colonel said, being only that of the name of the Progressive party of today for that of the Progressive party of Lincoln's time.

Albert J. Beveridge, Progressive candidate for Governor of Indiana at the last election; Oscar S. Straus, who ran for Governor in New York; Miss Mary Antin, a New York settlement worker; William H. Hotchkiss, former Progressive state chairman; Bainbridge Colby of New York, former Congressman; W. Bourke Cockran and Joseph Walker of Massachusetts also spoke.

Colonel Roosevelt read the Lincoln letter, as follows:

"As to the matter of fusion, I am for it if it can be had on (Progressive) grounds; and I am not for it on any other terms. A fusion on any other terms would be as foolish as unprincipled. It would lose the whole (of what we have), while the common enemy would still carry (all the vote that is hostile to us). The question of men is a different one. There are good patriotic men and able statesmen (in this territory opposed to us) whom I would cheerfully support if they would now place themselves on (Progressive) grounds, but I am against letting down the (Progressive) standard a hairsbreadth."

"What Lincoln then said as to platform principles, men and methods, applies exactly to all attempts to fuse or amalgamate the Progressives with any other party in our own days," said Colonel Roosevelt.

Oscar S. Straus cited the recent settlement of the controversy between the locomotive engineers and the eastern railroads as an illustration of "social justice."

"Progressivism," he said, "is not a political faction, but a moral cause; not a partisan bolt, but a determined patriotic purpose to adjust our economic and political life to human needs."

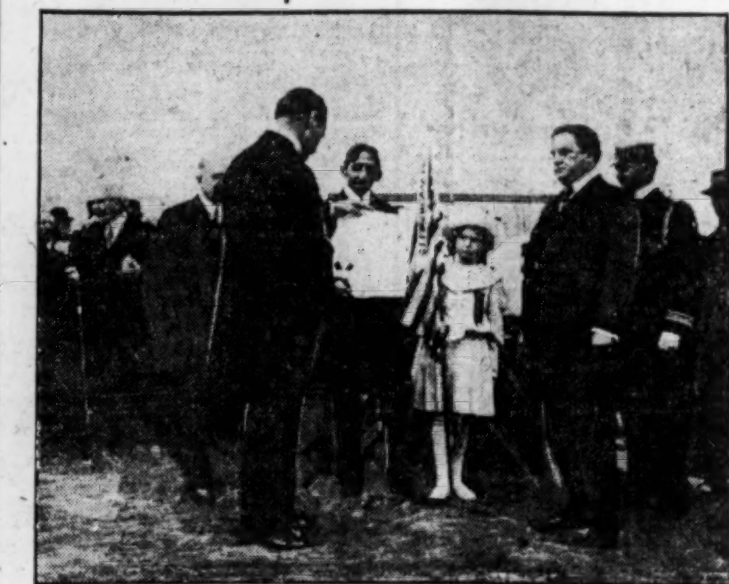
Albert J. Beveridge declared that millions of voters would join the Progressive party when they are sure that it is an organized force that will last. "We have done more in a short time than any party ever did before," he went on to say. "We now follow the path Lincoln trod. We walk in immortal footsteps. We can do nothing else if we are true to his principles."

A party of 200 was present from the New England states, and there were delegations from a dozen other states.

Germans Loved Lincoln

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—"Abraham Lincoln as the Germans Regarded Him" was

SETTLING MASSACHUSETTS' PLACE AT FAIR PICTURED



(Copyright 1913 by Panama-Pacific Exposition Company)

SAN FRANCISCO—The site of the Bay state's building at the Panama-Pacific exposition was marked on Feb. 4, 1913, when President C. C. Moore of the

theme of the address made Wednesday night by Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, at the Lincoln day dinner held by the Centennial Association here.

In addition to pointing out that the Germans were appreciative of the character and purpose of Abraham Lincoln, the count's talk included quotations by a number of eminent authorities to indicate that a bond of friendship welded together the common interests of Germany and the United States in Lincoln's time. He closed with the fervent wish "that such relations of friendship between our two countries may always continue."

Count Bernstorff declared that Lincoln's courage and his "big heart," whose every throb was for the whole people, strongly appealed to the German sentiment. "He was born a leader, in truth the savior of your country," referring to Carl Schurz and his associates he declared: "It will always be the proud boast of the American citizens of German extraction that in their ancestors the immortal Lincoln has as strong supporters as ever championed the cause of a leader."

Referring to Lincoln's courage when war was near, the speaker said:

"He did not indulge in the delusion that the Union could be maintained or restored without a conflict of arms. Although he abhorred war for any purpose, the firmness of his moral courage enabled him to take the great responsibility of leading the nation into a war for union and for freedom and through weary years of alternating success and disaster. He did not waver for a moment when many anti-coercion meetings were held and a cry for peace at any price arose on all sides."

Applying this thought to the present day the ambassador declared: "In our day there is a strong peace movement sweeping over all countries, and who will deny that it seems a beautiful idea to save the world forever from the mighty scourge of war. On the other hand, we must not forget that peace should never be bought at the price of sacrificing our ideals."

Former Senator Joseph W. Bailey, another speaker, referred to political events of the present day as follows:

"One of the most valuable admonitions which ever fell from Lincoln's lips was that in which he warned his fellow countrymen against innovations and urged them in impressive words and with prophetic vision to stand in the old ways and never to change the institutions of our fathers unless the wisdom of that change was so apparent that even the authority of their great names could not forbid it. That advice is wise, not because Lincoln uttered it, but because it uttered it because it was wise."

Maryland Joins

BALTIMORE, Md.—Abraham Lincoln's memory was honored here Wednesday night by both Republicans and Progressives at their respective dinners. The principal speakers at the Republican dinner were United States Senators William E. Borah of Idaho and James McCumber of North Dakota. At the Progressives' dinner United States Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington and former Atty.-Gen. Charles J. Bonaparte were among those who spoke.

Club Pays Tribute

NEW YORK—More than 800 were present at the Republican Club's tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln held Wednesday night. President Taft's letter was read by President J. Van Vechter Olcott.

WEIGHT BILL REPORTED

WASHINGTON—Requiring manufacturers to stamp on packages exact weight or measurements of contents a bill from the House was ordered Wednesday from the Senate committee on manufactures. Packages which sell for 6 cents or less are exempted.

FLOWER MARKET KEEPS PLACE

Members of the Boston Cooperative Flower Market Association voted at its meeting and dinner in the Quincy house last night to retain headquarters on Park street and not change to Winthrop square as proposed.

TOMATO GROWERS FIX PRICE

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Members of the West River Tomato Growers Association of Anne Arundel county at a meeting recently agreed upon the flat rate of 16 cents a basket for tomatoes during the coming season.

GOOD GOVERNMENT SETS ASIDE \$600 TO DEFEND CHARTER

Six hundred dollars has been set aside by the Good Government Association for opposition to any attempt to change the city charter. The reserving of this fund is revealed in a statement of campaign receipts and expenditures, just filed by the association with the city clerk.

The statement shows that \$8762.26 was spent for maintaining headquarters and conducting a campaign for city council candidates. The contributions amounted to \$9763.21, and the heaviest contributors were James J. Storrow, Joseph Lee and C. E. Cotting, who gave \$250 each.

The Public School Association has also filed a statement. It shows that the association spent \$8950.76 to elect Miss Frances G. Curtis to the school board. Nearly \$9000 was received during the year. The highest contributors were Joseph Lee, who gave \$1000; Laurence Minot and Mrs. F. C. Shattuck, each of whom gave \$300; John P. Moors and James J. Storrow, who contributed \$250 each, and A. Laurence Lowell, whose gift was \$200.

CHURCH UNION TO DISCUSS METHODS

"Methods That I Have Found Helpful" will be the subject before the regular monthly meeting of the Universalist Sabbath School Union, which will be held in the Malden Universalist church, Elm street, Malden, Wednesday evening, Feb. 19.

Speakers will be F. Elwood Smith, superintendent of the West Somerville Sunday school; Victor A. Friend, superintendent of the Melrose Sunday school; Edward W. Goodwin, superintendent of the Arlington Sunday school. The Rev. R. Perry Bush will speak on "A Forward Look."

The next meeting of the union will be held in the Cross street, Somerville, church, March 19.

PROGRESSIVE NAME OFFICIALS

LACONIA, N. H.—At a meeting of the members of the Progressive party in this city the following members of the city committee were elected: Joseph P. Morin, president; Arthur S. Eaton, secretary and treasurer; ward committeemen, Nicholas J. Frost and O. H. Brown, ward 1; Joseph P. Morin and William Johnson, ward 2; Charles G. St. Clair and W. G. Sanborn, ward 3; L. J. Batchelder and Clarence Bartlett, ward 4; George A. Ringer and Fred Hale, ward 5; E. A. Badger and George Levalley, ward 6. Plans for the coming city election were discussed.

WESTERN FIRE DAMAGE IS \$300,000

CHICAGO—Fire destroyed the plant of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, 322 South Wabash avenue, here today. The Chickering Piano Company occupied the upper floors of the building. The adjoining building on each side, occupied by the National Express Company and the storage plant of Rothchild & Co. were burned out in the upper stories. The total damage was about \$300,000. None was seriously hurt.

SUGAR PRICES LOWERED

CHICAGO—Best sugar over-production is credited as the cause of sagging prices of sugar at retail in Chicago. Cane and beet sugar interests turn about cut prices so that 100-pound lots had been steady for a year at 5 cents a pound and special sales now in 10 and 20 pound lots are 3.9 cents to 4.5 cents a pound.

SIGNAL CORPS HEAD RETIRES

WASHINGTON—Brigadier-General James Allen, chief signal officer of the United States army, retires from active service today, having completed 41 years of military service.

LIVINGSTONE TO BE HONORED

Greater Boston District Epworth League announces a celebration to be held in Tremont Street Methodist church March 19 to mark the centenary of David Livingstone, missionary and explorer.

TUFTS DENTAL ALUMNI DINE

Seven new members were admitted to the Tufts Dental Alumni Association at the quarterly meeting and dinner at the Hotel Lenox last night. Dr. Henry A. Baker read a paper.

MORE JUSTICE FOR NEGRO IS PLEA OF LINCOLN DAY TALK

Attorney William H. Lewis of Cambridge Addresses the Massachusetts House — Numerous Events Held

WOMEN ENTERTAIN

Greater Boston awarded Lincoln day tribute Wednesday in the form of patriotic exercises and addresses in schools, churches, associations, clubs and other places. In the House of Representatives a Lincoln day oration was delivered by William H. Lewis of Cambridge, assistant attorney-general of the United States. Mr. Lewis also made the arrangements for G. A. R. veterans to address the pupils of schools.

In his address Mr. Lewis made a plea for social and industrial justice for the negro. He said that the only way to bring about proper conditions was to accord him his public and political rights and to place each individual upon his merits as a man and a citizen.

Under the auspices of the Boston branch of the national association for the advancement of negroes, a meeting was held in the Park Street church. Bishop John W. Hamilton presided and introduced former Attorney-General Albert E. Pillsbury, who spoke on "Lincoln, the Emancipator."

Mr. Pillsbury declared Lincoln will be remembered in legend, if not in history, as emancipator of a race and martyr of freedom. For this he is receiving, and he will continue to receive, the homage of the world.

Congressman Samuel W. McCall was the chief guest of the Unitarian Club dinner at the Vendome where Lincoln was the theme of the speakers.

Mr. McCall said one of Lincoln's strong points was his ability to keep sufficiently close behind public opinion, so that he could always do the right thing at the right time. He also said Lincoln illustrated the chivalry of democracy, yet he was guided by sound principles of government that would perpetuate democracy.

Ruston Rustomjee, a Parsee editor from India, said Washington and Lincoln are two of the best known names in India.

Elmer A. Stevens, state treasurer, made an address before the members of the Lincoln Club of Boston at the American house, in which he declared that the state of Massachusetts never needed the Republican party to be imbued with the spirit of Lincoln as it does at the present time.

Councilor Guy A. Ham of Dorchester delivered the historical address on Lincoln. A large audience gathered at King's chapel to hear the Rev. William Safford Jones speak the lesson of Lincoln's life. Mr. Jones' text was: "And the common people heard him gladly."

There was an observance at the First United Presbyterian church, West Brookline street and Warren avenue, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance. There were addresses on Lincoln in the sign language.

The anniversary was celebrated by the Middlesex Club at Hotel Brunswick by a dinner attended by about 200. There were present 15 men who had seen and some of whom had known the civil war President, and one feature was furnished by former Mayor Levi S. Gould of Melrose, who worked as a young man in 1861 and 1862 in the treasury department. He gave some personal recollections of President Lincoln.

Samuel L. Powers presided, and the principal speakers were Flavel S. Luther, president of Trinity College, Col. I. M. Meekins of North Carolina and Creswell McLaughlin.

Mrs. Charles H. Wood entertained her fellow-members of Old Colony chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at a luncheon at 184 Bay State road. The Rev. Alexander Blackburn delivered an address on Lincoln at post 149, G. A. R. hall, Charlestown.

There will be further school observances at Roger Wolcott school tomorrow. Walter S. Parker being the speaker. Exercises will be held at the William E. Russell school Feb. 21, when Benjamin F. Briggs and other Grand Army men will speak.

The North End Union Athletic Club, an organization of Jewish young men, held a dinner at the Boston City Club, Dr. Samuel Small, president of the club, acted as toastmaster.

The Merrimac Club of the West End signaled the evening by holding its annual dinner at the clubhouse, 38 Chambers street.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Union observed the evening by a meeting, under the auspices of the Union, assisted by the Union Orchestral Club.

STATE OWNERSHIP IS QUESTION

State ownership of the Boston & Maine railroad will be the subject for debate tonight by the Greater Boston Debating League. Teams from the league will meet at the Y. M. C. A. Prospect Union, Civic Service house and B. Y. M. C. U. The next debate, on "The Single Tax," is scheduled for March 13.

ORDERED TO COMMAND BRIGADE

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash.—Brig.-Gen. Marion P. Maus has received orders to proceed to Albany, N. Y., at once, there to take command of the first brigade of the first division of the United States army. It is understood that this brigade might be one of the first to be ordered to Mexico.

SYMPATHY STRIKE FOR 24 HOURS IS PLAN OF RAINCOAT MAKERS

Henry D. Cohen and James Adamson, organizers of the I. W. W. raincoat workers now on strike in Boston, are to leave for Walpole, Mass., this afternoon, where they propose to call a 24-hour sympathy strike in the rubber factories there. Already 100 rubber workers are on strike in that town. Fred Fay and Samuel Zorn, members of the strike committee of the United Garment Workers, addressed a meeting of the Boston Elevated Carmen's Union this forenoon and made an appeal for funds to support the strikers.

Seventy persons employed in a large raincoat manufacturing company in Milford, Mass., came out last evening on a sympathetic strike and will come to Boston this afternoon. About 200 strikers, members of the I. W. W., are to escort them from the station to the hall on Leverett street. Thomas J. Powers, a general organizer, is to arrive from Providence, R. I., this afternoon.

It was said at the headquarters of the garment workers, however, that two more firms controlling nine shops and employing about 500 operatives, had asked the union officials for a conference signifying their willingness to meet the strike committee to talk over a settlement. Chairman Zorn believes that these two firms will arrange for the operatives to return to work on Monday.

Another invitation to have representatives present this afternoon at a hearing on the garment workers' strike has been sent to the manufacturers and officials of the union by the state board of conciliation and arbitration, the strikers having declined yesterday to come before the board until the manufacturers are represented. So far the strike involves about 5000 operatives. Strike of 12,000 makers of women's garments is being considered while leave to parade through the city is asked from the authorities today.

Purpose of the parade which it is expected will be held next Monday is to show the manufacturers the strength of the strikers. A similar permit is to be asked by the I. W. W. raincoat makers. Permits will also be sought to allow the strikers to march through the streets of Canton, Malden, Everett, Roxbury and Cambridge.

"We challenge the manufacturers to produce their books before any impartial committee and show the exact cost of raincoats," said Henry D. Cohen. "Three years ago the manufacturers paid 45 cents for making certain grades of raincoats and the same grades for which they paid from 16 to 22 cents before this strike."

"We defy the manufacturers to disprove our statement that garments which sell for \$10, \$12 and \$15 cost them approximately \$4.10 and that the entire labor on these garments amounts to about 60 cents."

"The girls employed in this industry about Boston receive from \$6 to \$9 a week for six months. This makes a yearly average of about \$3.50 a week. The men make from \$15 to \$20 a week, but the work only lasts about six months. Their average is less than \$9 a week."

SOUTH AMERICA TOUR OPENED TO BUSINESS MEN OF NEW ENGLAND

So many applications with regard to the South American tour of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have been received by the special tour committee from those who are not members of that organization that the chamber has decided to take as members of the party anybody officially represented in business in New England, whether members or not, according to Kirk Boott, chairman of the committee, today.

The committee met at the Boston City Club today to exchange notes on the work which each one had been doing since the last meeting. Plans for the tour are now complete and it only remains for the committee to register the names of those who desire to become members of the party, which is limited to 50 and must be closed in 12 days.

The secretary of the chamber is in receipt of a communication from Senator Lodge stating his opinion as to the importance of the tour.

"We ought to have much closer relations," says Senator Lodge, "with the countries to the south of us and we ought also to have a much larger commerce, but our trade can only be promoted by the development of steamship lines. This opens a question of governmental policy which I shall not discuss here, but in which I believe and which I have always tried to promote."

BRIBE CHARGES TO BE SIFTED

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—On resolutions adopted Wednesday by both branches of the state legislature official legislative investigation is begun on charges of bribery against five members in connection with balloting on United States senator. The legislators who are under \$5000 bonds each did not participate in the legislative proceedings Wednesday, when the seventh ballot for United States senator was taken without a choice. The vote Wednesday showed seven votes for William Seymour Edwards, as against 16 votes Tuesday. Five of Tuesday's 16 votes are those of men now under arrest.

Out of Respect
to the Memory of

Mr. Edward J. Mitton

late Vice-President of this House

Our Store will be

Closed All Day Friday

Jordan Marsh Company

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

A series of very excellent articles by J. R. Remer have lately been coming out in the World of Golf. A very simple, lucid description of straightforward play with irons is well worth thinking over for it gives some ideas not mentioned half often enough in papers of this department of the game—the most important department, to my mind. Mr. Remer says:

In my article this week, I am including both the heavy and the light iron, in other words the play of shots from 150 to 200 yards in length for a good golfer. Now, my first advice is to shun at all costs any kind of wry-necked club. They can only be used as a subterfuge, and a shot played with them is never as good as one played truly with the standard patterns.

If you wish to be a great iron player, you must endeavor, as far as possible, to drop your shot right on the green and stay there. Do not play your shots 10, 15 or 20 yards short of the green in the hope that they will run accurately up to the hole. There may be an inconvenient mound or hummock in the way, which will kick you wide of the holes, perhaps of the green. If you drop straight onto the green, you cannot meet any unseen difficulty such as I have described.

You very often hear a golfer exclaiming against his luck when his ball kicks off the line through an unfriendly mound. He forgets that if he had played his shot properly onto the green, he would never have had cause to complain of his luck. Now another thing before I proceed; if you see any kind of curl on your shot, even though the ball may finish near the pin, know that the shot is a bad one, and that you have been lucky. When you are approaching the flagstaff with an iron shot, always have the direction of the pin firmly fixed in your mind. Try to hit it.

That is the golden rule of all the great disciples of golf, in fact, James Braid has said he tries to hole out with his brassy. If you aim at the hole you won't hole out very often, but you will generally find the green. If your thoughts are centered on the idea of putting the ball somewhere on the green, you will never know where you are going. In other words, if you merely aim at the green instead of the hole, you will miss your object about as often as the more ambitious golfer misses the hole.

When you are addressing the ball, be very careful to see that the club face is straight to the pin, and when following through, try to cover the play with the head of the club. Hold your club quite tight with both hands, and at the top of your back swing see that your left shoulder is in a direct line between your eyes and the ball. Now, most important of all, never by the slightest chance lift up your head to see where the ball is going until long after the ball has left your club.

Most of the bad iron shots are caused from one fault, and one fault only—lifting your head. If your head moves, even in the slightest degree, there will be some flaw in the shot. It is a very easy thing to do, and, what is more, it is very hard to know when you have done it. Again, never play an iron shot with a straight-faced club unless you are playing a full shot. I know several experts do this—Mr. Ball, a most notable example. But remember these experts are born golfers, and they do not hit the ball any less hard when hitting a short shot with a straight-faced club. They either hit the ball higher into the air, or, as in the case of Mr. Ball, put extraordinary amount of "cut" onto a shot with low flight.

These, of course, are very fine points, and my mission in this article is to deal with the straightforward iron play. It may be said that I have not explained how it is possible to hit the ball onto a green and stay there. On a green of moderate size, if the shot is hit high enough, the ball will not run too far. Therefore, cultivate the habit to begin with before going into the finer points of golf to hit your irons high into the air! This can be done by placing the ball opposite your left foot and looking at the bottom of the ball. If you hit the ball into the air, at any rate, you will not find any bunkers up there, and if the ball drops onto the green you will escape any annoying tricks.

Now, finally, see that the shafts of your iron clubs are absolutely dead stiff. Personally, I have the shafts of my iron

clubs re-shafted every year, and I think this is very important. The life of an iron shaft is very short and it soon becomes quite dead. Have you never noticed that a club which in its early days of adoption served you well, now lets you down? Have it re-shafted, and see whether that works an improvement. At any rate I am quite sure that a great many bad shots are caused not because they are really bad, but because the wood in the shaft has seen better days.

RECORD FISH PRICES REACHED AT T WHARF

Prices for fresh groundfish never before reached in the history of T wharf prevail at the fish market today. Official records of the Boston fish bureau show haddock selling for 18½ cents per pound and pollock at 14 cents. Today is "big" day at the wharf. Dealers are filling large numbers of orders for out-of-town patrons for the Friday trade.

Three steam trawlers and two schooners arrived today with 110,000 pounds of haddock, 17,000 pounds of cod, 15,000 pounds of scrod, 2000 pounds of pollock, 200 pounds of hake, 3200 pounds of eusk and 700 pounds of halibut. This supply, however, does not meet the demands.

Market cod sold at the wharf today for 13½ cents per pound; the usual quotation is 2 or 3 cents. The record for this kind of fish brings it up to the height that is usually reached by steak cod when the latter fish is selling "at record prices."

Fishermen and dealers, many of whom have been in the business for 50 years, said today that they cannot recall a time when fish was so scarce and prices so high. Every price quoted today establishes a record with the exception of steak cod, 15½ cents.

SIGHT-SEEING AUTO PERMIT HOLDERS ARE QUESTIONED

Continuing its investigation of charges of favoritism in granting sight-seeing auto permits made against the street commission and Mayor Fitzgerald, the finance commission is examining holders of permits today and those who made the charges at a recent legislative hearing.

John A. Sullivan, chairman of the finance commission, declines to make any statement concerning the findings of the inquiry until it is concluded.

Salem D. Charles, chairman of the commission, says the sight-seeing auto men cause the department more trouble than any other branch of traffic. They are charged no fees and feel that they are in a class by themselves, he says, thus being exempt from rules that apply to other forms of traffic.

Commissioner Charles says he hopes legislation will be passed compelling these companies to pay a license fee and a bond of \$5000. He says the department would be glad to have this phase of traffic regulation taken from its hands.

Unless this business is regulated by statute or placed in the hands of the police commissioner, sight-seeing auto companies are not likely to get any more permits to operate in Boston, he says. At present the street commission has sole jurisdiction.

REGISTER JURY CHARGES MANY

CINCINNATI, O.—Forty special charges for the jury in the case of National Cash Register officials were handed to Judge Hollister by attorneys for the defense Wednesday and he adjourned court for the day in order to consider the points before completing instructions.

LECTURE ON PANAMA CANAL

A free illustrated lecture on "The Construction of the Panama Canal" will be given at 8 o'clock tonight by Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, in the lecture hall of the Boston public library.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

DRESS WITH OR WITHOUT TUNIC

Square or high neck and two-piece skirt

GIRLS and small women will surely find this design a useful one. It can be trimmed to simulate a tunic and made with square neck to be really elaborate in effect and appropriate for dances, or the upper trimming can be omitted and the neck made high to transform the frock into a pretty, simple one adapted to afternoon wear; or, if a still different effect is wanted, in place of the three ruffles arranged on the scalloped outlines, one wide frill of lace could be used with little bunches of flowers festooning it slightly at the points of the scallops. The three treatments give really three different dresses, for one dress does not in any way indicate the other.

The skirt is in two pieces and the waist is a quite simple one with sleeves sewed to the armholes while the surplice portions are arranged over it. In the illustration, messaline is trimmed with frills of chiffon and with lace on the waist.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 3½ yards of material 27, 3 yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with 2 yards of lace 8 inches wide and ¼ yard of material 44 inches wide for the plaiting and ¼ yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 1½ yards.

The pattern (7737) is cut in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Mantel agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



FINISH GIVEN WOOLEN CLOTH

Several kinds and how they differ

A BARE finish on wool cloth is produced by shearing all loose fibers from the face of the cloth, exposing the threads and revealing the weave. Any wool fabric may be finished in this way, but the ordinary worsted cloth is best adapted for the bare finish. The melton finish lies at the other extreme, the cloth having been felted so that the threads become amalgamated, forming a homogeneous mass of fibers resembling leather. Carded woolen goods are best adapted for the melton finish, but the melton effect can be produced by fulling worsted, particularly that made of fine wool, says Godd Housekeeping.

Between the bare finish and the melton there are innumerable gradations. The chevrot is of cloth made of coarse wool with a melton finish; the fibers being coarser, do not form so solid a face. There are worsteds as well as carded woolen chevrots, and the frize, a heavy, well fulled carded woolen overcoating cloth, is a chevrot possessing in a high degree the solid face of the melton.

The broadcloth or kersey finish is obtained by gigning, napping or combing the wool fibers up from the face of the cloth and laying them in one direction lengthways of the piece. When rubbed one way, that is with the nap, the cloth feels smooth; rubbed the other way the ends of the fibers strike the hand, producing a prickly sensation. Most wool goods with kersey finish are carded wooler, but a very desirable grade of

broadcloth is made with a worsted warp. The desirable quality in a kersey finish is a short, thick, lustrous nap, which will wear well. Experience in handling is especially necessary for judging these goods. Wetting the end of the thumb and rubbing the face of the cloth against the nap will aid in determining whether a kersey finish is likely to wear well. If the fibers forming the nap are easily displaced and converted into a loose, frowzy fuzz, the nap will soon become rough and loose when subjected to wear. If, however, the nap consists of short, thick set fibers, that offer considerable resistance to rubbing with the wet thumb, the cloth will stand wear without the nap becoming rough or loose.

The chinchilla finish is obtained by raising the fibers from the face of the cloth and then subjecting the fabric to the action of an oscillating plate which rubs the loose nap into the form of nubs. This finish naturally offers comparatively slight resistance to wear, but a firm, well-made chinchilla will be found to give fairly good service in this respect.

When spinning and weaving were household industries every one was familiar with wool goods and their manufacture. Now that the business is carried on in factories, the knowledge that was once so common is possessed by but a few. The need of such knowledge is as great as ever, and acquiring it is by no means difficult.

DISHES PRETTY FOR HOLIDAYS

Valentine cakes, heart tarts and fancy desserts

THERE are many dainty dishes suitable for Valentine's day and Washington's birthday. The party or luncheon tables may be arranged by combining in various ways the little relishes and confections which a good housekeeper has always at hand. In these pretty and dainty dishes cream cheese, olives, glaze cherries, nuts, citron, jams and other dainties are used.

Lady finger sandwiches—Spread split lady fingers with jam and tie each sandwich with red, white and blue ribbon.

Cream cheese salad—Take cream cheese, mix it with stuffed olives and serve on lettuce leaves, with a heart shaped slice of pickled beet on top.

Plain iced cookies—Plain iced cookies may be made by decorating them with candied cherries and leaves cut from citron.

Croquettes—Croquettes for the Valentine luncheon will be attractive if cut in heart shapes around a mound of stuffed olives.

Pistachio ice cream—Pistachio ice cream decorated with candy hearts and a glaze cherry makes an attractive dessert for Valentine's day.

Egg salad—For egg salad, mince fine the whites of hard boiled eggs, mix with cream and add a little curry; garnish with a cooked yolk.

Valentine cakes—Valentine cakes which will delight the little folks may be made by decorating ice cookies with candy hearts and with nut meats. Chocolate and fruit colored icings add to all kinds of variety.

Pineapple sandwiches—Pineapple sandwiches make a delicious dessert. They are filled with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with the pineapple syrup. Garnish with the cream and cherries.

Heart tarts—To make heart tarts for Valentine luncheon, fill a heart shaped pastry shell with raspberry, topped with a generous spoonful of whipped cream.

Meringue kisses—Heart shaped meringue kisses make an appropriate decoration for Valentine cakes. Fasten them

on the cakes with warm icing and outline with candied cherries.

Pinola canapés—These are also pretty for a Valentine luncheon. Spread hearts of crisp brown toast with cream cheese, outline with halves of pinolas and arrange on lace paper hearts.

For Washington party—Around a mound of strawberry jelly pile sweetened whipped cream, garnish with candied cherries and leaves cut from slices of citron.

Vanilla ice cream—Vanilla ice cream will be doubly acceptable if it is served with a generous spoonful of strawberry syrup and brightened by sprinkling it with green and red of chopped cherries and citron. Any combination desired of nuts, candies or fruit may be minced and used for decoration.

Washington cake—To make this cake bake any good cake mixture in a ring mold. Cover with almond frosting, and while warm decorate with cherries and tiny citron hatchets.

Individual pineapple dessert—A simple but tempting dessert consists of a slice of preserved pineapple arranged on a lace paper doily and garnished with cherries and an English walnut meat.—San Francisco Call.

CASTERS ON CHAIR

It is a great saving in floor covering, to put casters on the legs of the chair that is used in front of the sewing machine, writes a contributor to Good Housekeeping. It also saves a great deal of time and of jumping up and down to get the things that are just out of reach.

HAVE FAT HOT

To prevent frying fish from becoming greasy and sordid, have the fat in which it is to be fried almost boiling hot before putting the fish in the pan, says the Louisville Herald. A blue smoke will be rising from the fat when it is in the proper condition.

DINING ROOM DECORATIONS FOR VALENTINE DAY

The dining room for a valentine dinner can be made a thing of beauty by covering the walls with green vines dotted with pink hearts. If you have a dome-shaped chandelier, cover it with vines and border the edge with a fringe of pink hearts. Shade the light bulbs with pink paper.

For a centerpiece, have a heart fashioned from pink carnations. From this have a pink ribbon extending to each plate with a suitable favor attached to the end. For instance, a tiny nosegay in a lace paper holder, a pretty valentine or any pretty heart-shaped article, says the Philadelphia North American.

For the place cards have pink hearts tied to a single flower to match the centerpiece.

Arrange festoons of the pink hearts round the edge of the table and shade the candles with pink shades or with white vines decorated with pink hearts.

Have the salted nuts and bonbons in heart-shaped receptacles. Serve the following menu:

Chilled Fruit	
Cold Chicken or Turkey	
Sandwiches	
Celery and Apple Salad	Crackers
Olives	
Ice Cream	Fancy Cakes
Salted Nuts	Bonbons

Garnish the sliced chicken with small hearts cut from red beets and make the sandwiches heart-shaped. Have the strawberry ice cream molded to represent hearts, arrows or cupid, and select heart-shaped cakes and bonbons.

Before inviting your guests to the dining room pass small arrows tied with different colored ribbons to the girls and hearts tied with corresponding colors to the men. To secure their supper partners they match the ribbons.

PLAIN PICOT

The picot, which is ordinarily used in Irish crochet, is called plain picot. It merely consists of a string of chain stitches caught together by a plain stitch, says the Spokane Chronicle. The number of stitches used depends upon the size the picot is to be. For a small picot make a chain of five, count four stitches for the loop, or picot, close with a single stitch on the fifth chain, and then make five chains. This necessitates a plain picot and bar.

GIFTS A GIRL CAN EMBROIDER

Table linen, towels, collar-and-cuff sets, etc.

GIFTS of table linen, towels, undergarments and the unlimited variety of accessories, such as jabots, boudoir caps, collar-and-cuff sets and belts, are always appropriate. These take but little time to embroider and are not at all expensive, says the Philadelphia North American.

A collar-and-cuff set is a charming gift. When working a design on sheer linen, lawn or batiste, pad the figures well, for the best effect is gained by the contrast between well-padded figures and the sheer material on which they are embroidered. Satin-stitch is used over the padding, always stitching in the opposite direction from that used when padding. French darning cotton is best for padding purposes and mercerized cotton for embroidering.

An extremely dainty jabot, embroidered and trimmed with Irish crochet lace, is made in the form of a broad lapel. The butterfly motif used is an old little design, which should appeal to all needlewomen. A row of butterflies is arranged to form a border around the jabot, the outside edge of the wings being buttonhole-stitched in scallops. Form the body of small dots, which are worked solid, while the dots which represent the colored spots on the wings of the natural butterfly are done in eyelet embroidery. Pad the solid portions carefully, but not too thickly, as they should appear light and dainty. A band of Irish lace insertion is stitched to the inside edge of the jabot, while a frill

This butterfly motif can also be utilized for many other articles. It would make a very pretty border for a kimono. Sailor collars, shirtwaists, petticoat flounces, belts and handbags can all be effectively decorated with butterflies.

Should the articles require laundering after the embroidery is finished, follow these directions:

With pure white soap and warm water make a good sud. Place the articles in this and allow them to remain for a half hour, and then rub them gently between the hands. Rinse through several waters and wring nearly dry. Roll up in a cloth for an hour or two, and lay right side down on a Turkish bath towel. Press with a hot iron until the article is dry. The embroidery stands out beautifully if laundered in this manner. No starch is necessary for these pieces, as pressing the material when damp gives it enough stiffness.

LUTON'S STRAW HAT INDUSTRY

Workers get remarkably high pay

LUTON, the town in the Chiltern hills where the plaiting industry has been established since the days of James I, presents an interesting study of the inevitable supersession by modern industrial methods of that economic stage which produced the hand-made article and knew nothing of the factory, writes a London contributor to the Monitor.

As an industry Luton plaiting has been eminently successful, holding a monopoly for straw hats not only in Great Britain but in all parts of the world. The success of the trade shows itself in the remarkably high earnings of the workers. It is true that the standard varies very much, but it is not an uncommon thing for a worker on smaller lines to be making £20 a week, and the wages of the workers vary with the profits of the manufacturer. Some stitchers working at home earn something like from £4 to £6 a week.

It is estimated that out of a population of 50,000 people 1400 have their own

EFFICIENCY IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Labor-saving devices supplanting servants

IN our little experiment station house conducted at my home in Colonia under the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, we have shown that there is now upon the market machinery sufficient to do away with the necessity for drudgery in the home, and that the kind of devices we have point very clearly to the time when we shall not require maids in the home at all, if we don't care to have them. I myself have proved that this can be done by going without servants for more than three years.

As a matter of fact, the servant in the home is a very extravagant proposition; we all acknowledge that, says Mrs. Frank G. Pattison, a former president of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, in Good Housekeeping. It seems futile to try to keep her there, for she is fast eliminating herself. She is going into the shop, the factory or other industry, where she can have her Sundays off.

SCARFS FOR THE LIBRARY TABLE

AN attractive scarf for the library table or for use in a den or the boys' rooms, is easily made from a 20-cent fringed bath towel and a 10-cent packet of dye. Choose a color which will harmonize with the furnishings of the room; a dull blue or a dark green being pretty. The fringe on the ends of the towel provides sufficient decoration, but if desired a simple design may be stenciled or embroidered across the ends.

One unique method of ornamenting these scarfs, says Suburban Life, is to bind small circular or diamond-shaped portions of the scarf with heavy cord, wrapping it many times around, so that the coloring is well protected under the cord. Then, when it is dipped in the dye, these spots remain uncolored, or at best have but a faint coloring.

Another satisfactory scarf is made from tan or green monk's cloth. This is very wide, so that 24 inches will be sufficient, using the width of the material for the length of the scarf. Ravel sufficient threads from the sides to form a three-inch fringe along the ends, knotting it into place over the selvage. The sides are hemmed, using raveling in lieu of thread.

her regular hours of work, her time for recreation and her feeling of independence. The truth of the matter is, the servant cannot hold her self-respect in a position which has been relegated to the lowest plane of respectability. What we need is a new kind of home management, with an expert in charge—a domestic engineer, I call her—assisted by trained workers, competent to utilize the latest improved inventions for making household work easy.

To become independent in her domestic business, there are two things a woman can do, even before the education and the labor bureau comes. One is to grasp the idea that the subject is worthy of her highest consideration. Let her take up the study of home economics carefully as it relates to the home. Secondly, she should actually do the work herself, and by intelligently using the domestic inventions of which there are an endless number, prove from both practical and educational viewpoints the value of efficiency and economy of time and motion.

I do my work with a minimum of effort, by the economy of motion, and I find myself putting the efficiency principle into practice unconsciously in whatever I do. The cleaning, for example, I attend to all myself. With pneumatic cleaners for floors, walls and furniture, the work is nothing.

Take the question of cost. There are, of course, some devices that rank high in price, but our equipment runs the gamut from the lowest to the highest, to meet the demands of the simplest as well as the most exacting of households. I find that women in looking over our household experiment station are very apt to see only the elaborate devices and overlook the simpler ones. The washing machine, perhaps, is the occasion of the most criticism. We find that the best machine we had returned 80 per cent on the investment the first year. That is not bad. You see, you must take into account that servants whom we used to get for from \$15 to \$25 a month now ask from \$25 to \$40, and at this rate it doesn't take long for such items to run up the family budget to a considerable degree.

At the end of a year we feel more strongly than ever before that the standardizing of housework is a necessity; that it is quite possible. Efficiency management is the word of the hour. System is a great thing.

TRIED RECIPES

SPLIT PEA SOUP

PEAS, onion, butter, flour. The food value of dried peas, lentils and beans is so high that the use of these soups should be more universal than it is. To make soups from any of these, soak them over night in cold water. In the morning, drain, measure and add four times as much cold water as peas. Add one half of an onion to each quart of water. Simmer until soft and rub through a sieve. Return to the fire and season. To each quart of soup allow one teaspoon each of butter and flour cooked together for thickening. Boil after thickening for a few moments, and serve at once. Croutons are delicious served with soups of this kind. Milk may be added if desired.—Pictorial Review.

CRANBERRY CAKE

One and one half cupsful of stewed cranberries, one and one half cupsful of light brown sugar, one half cupful of butter, three eggs, one teaspoonful of baking soda, two cupsful of flour, one teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, one half teaspoonful of powdered cloves, one teaspoonful of grated nutmeg. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream, then add the yolks of the eggs well beaten. Mix the flour, soda and spices together, then sift them among the butter and sugar; add the cranberries, and the whites of eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Divide into two buttered and floured layer cake tins and bake in a moderate oven. Put together with white frosting.

OLD NEW CAKE

Three quarters cupful of fine cracker crumbs, one cupful of finely chopped walnut meats, five eggs, one cupful of sugar, currant jelly, a few lady fingers, one cupful of whipped and sweetened cream, one half teaspoonful of almond extract. Put the cracker crumbs into a basin, add the walnuts, the yolks of the eggs, sugar, and the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Turn into a buttered, flat pan and bake in a moderate oven until firm. Cool and spread with currant jelly. Cover the entire top of the cake with lady fingers, pressing them well into the jelly, and before serving cover all with a layer of the cream which has been sweetened and flavored with the almond extract. Cut in three-inch squares and serve.

GINGERBREAD APPLE PUDDING

Six apples, one half cupful of sugar, one half teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon, one cupful of molasses, one half cupful of butter, one half cupful of boiling water, one half teaspoonful of powdered soda, a pinch of salt, a sweet pudding sauce or some whipped cream, flour. First peel and slice the apples, then add the sugar, salt, and cinnamon to them and place in a buttered pudding dish. Melt the butter and add it to the molasses with the ginger, the soda dissolved in a very little boiling water, and enough flour to make a thin batter. Pour this mixture over the apples and bake in a moderate oven for half an hour. Serve with whipped cream or a sweet pudding sauce.—Ladies Home Journal.



A peculiarity of wearers of Redfern Corsets is their loyalty to the corset of their choice.

We are told by distributors of Redfern Models that they trace daily a large percentage of their fittings to the recommendations of wearers of these models.

Redfern Wearers

are easily distinguished by the beauty and suppleness of their figures. Each model is an art achievement. This is no theory; it is a fact—demonstrated daily.

Fortunately most women talk their clothes over with their friends, and a wearer when properly fitted with a Redfern unconsciously sounds its praises and is an outward expression of its perfection.

Spring models ready for your fitting

Found at all high-class shops.

\$3.50 to \$15.00

BELL-SHAPED SLEEVE POPULAR

Kimono still retains prominence

THIS changes introduced into the new sleeves are particularly noticeable, probably because the reign of the kimono sleeves has been so long and so undisputed. The kimono sleeve has not entirely lost caste by any means. It could hardly be expected to pass from favor when the demand for everything oriental is so very strong and persistent. It is shown on some of the most recent models of afternoon and evening gowns, where the elbow and three-quarter length sleeves have been used in preference to the long sleeve, and it is still very prominent on the draped wraps.

The kimono style, however, cannot be adapted with comfort to the long sleeves, says a New York Tribune writer. Women are not willing to bind their arms to their sides, even in obedience to the dictates of fashion, and there is certainly very little movement possible when the kimono sleeve is extended to the wrist, even with darts and set-in pieces in the under portion of the sleeve. In order to preserve the long, flat shoulder effect, the kimono shoulder, or low shoulder seam, has been very generally adopted and is shown on many of the late models. It is used quite as often as the regulation arm size or the enlarged armhole.

The first long sleeves attached to this low shoulder seam were close fitting, hugging the arm snugly to the wrist, and if any fulness was permitted to creep in, it broke forth in wrinkles in mousquetaire fashion. Today, many of the new sleeves fall from this low shoulder seam in the soft folds only found in the full sleeve. This fulness seldom falls much below the elbow, except in the case of the bishop sleeve, where it extends to the wrist and is gathered into a narrow wristband. In the sheer fabrics this effect is very pretty, especially when the wristband is finished on both sides by wide plaitings of the material. The fulness, however, should be carried over the elbow if the life of the sleeve is to be prolonged, for the constant bending of the elbow will quickly split a tight sleeve.

When the fulness is stopped at the elbow it is generally met with a deep cuff, often of a contrasting material. These sleeve cuffs are particularly effective in lace. This style of adding a deep cuff to the elbow has brought in its train the use of a multitude of contrasting materials. The printed cottons are ideal for the sleeves of a shirtwaist.

Tucks are a most convenient method of restraining the fulness when it is not desirable to allow it to fall to the waist and be gathered into the turnback cuff. These tucks are sometimes taken across the inside seam on either side of the elbow to permit of freedom of movement; again, they appear on the front of the sleeve and are headed with buttons and loops.

The bell-shaped sleeve has returned to favor, and there is much to recommend it when it is fashioned from lace or from a sheer material. There is also the bell-shaped cuff, which is adapted to the three quarter sleeve. Even in lace, however, this cuff is not as effective as the wristlets of lace. In a recently imported frock this idea was carried out in a charming manner. The lace was introduced in the form of modified Elizabethan puffs, which began just above the elbow and finished the seven eighths sleeves, falling in two distinct puffs, with the fulness captured at the wrist by a band of the dress material. This development toward fuller sleeves will undoubtedly receive impetus during the coming season, when it can be adapted gradually in the sleeves of a sheer material, where it will not be as noticeable as in the heavier and less clinging fabrics.



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The Christian Science Monitor

All the worthwhile news, strong and interesting features, the Fashion and Household pages for housewives and homemakers, clear cut and constructive editorial page—a complete, clean newspaper.

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Congress Plans to Cut Appropriations

INAUGURAL PAGEANT OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE AIDED BY MR. WILSON

Suppression of the Dance Helps Equal Right Cause and Spectacle Now Promises to Be Unique Feature

LESSONS IN PARADE

WASHINGTON—By his discountenance of the inaugural dance and the inaugural reception, President-elect Wilson has intentionally or unintentionally lent a helping hand toward making the woman suffrage pageant, which is to take place here on March 3, one of the most interesting features of the inauguration of 1913.

"The most significant thing that the women of this country have ever done to further the cause of equal suffrage" is the designation accorded the event by the corps of well-known women who are making preparations busily for the day's program, and the plans already made and the assurances of support already received go far toward supporting this statement.

Over 5000 women, coming from the West, North and South, will take part in the pageant, but the meaning of the figure is grasped only when it is known that the greater number of these will be women who have been successful in many careers and industries. Lawyers, public officials, business women, musicians, social workers and actresses will be in the line that is to march from the Capitol to the White House, and among the marshals who are to head the vocational divisions of the parade will be more than a few who have won national and international fame.

Nor would those who are organizing this spectacular plea for "votes for women" have it inferred that they intend to monopolize the world's work in the future, for a place of honor in the line will be given to the men's leagues supporting equal suffrage and a goodly delegation of representative men from many parts of the country is expected.

The suffrage pageant will be divided into two parts, the parade and the pageant proper, and each will be staged with all the care for effect accorded a theatrical production. The street parade is to represent the success of women in entering upon the world's activities and is to include a line of elaborate floats depicting the past and future progress of equal suffrage. The pageant is to be enacted and grouped on the great stone steps of the treasury building, where the marchers will pass, and will represent symbolically the virtues of womanhood.

Each Division a Story

Each of the five divisions of the parade will tell a story without words. In the first division will be indicated the progress of the equal suffrage movement throughout the world. Here will march the delegates who are natives of the countries which have already granted the rights of equal suffrage—women from Australia, Finland, Norway and New Zealand. These will be followed by the representatives of countries in which municipal equal suffrage is exercised—Great Britain, Austria, Hungary, Sweden and Belgium. A great float carrying natives of Turkey, China, Greece, France, Switzerland, Italy, Holland and Germany, nations in which the agitation for equal suffrage is being waged, will close the division.

"Woman's Struggle for Freedom" will be interpreted in the next section by four floats, upon which the posed figures will symbolize the growing demands by women for higher education and greater civic rights. On the first the pioneers of the movement will be seen struggling alone against the opposing forces of both women and men. On the second the number of adherent will be increased and the counter forces lessened; the next will show still greater success attending the march of the banner "votes for women," while a high pyramid of triumphant figures, surrounded on every side by crowds of converted and rejoicing women will culminate the brief pantomime history.

From all the fields of activity in which women are working side by side with men will come delegations for the next great division. Agriculture, the home, education, the law, manual labor, all will be represented by floats and many men and women who are actually engaged in these pursuits in real life. In the agricultural section will march scores of women who are making a success of farming, dairying and fruit raising; in the home section will be thousands of women busy in the happy field of home-making; while hundreds of college students in cap and gown will herald the growth of university training among women.

Floats to Teach Lessons

A number of significant floats will feature this part of the parade, intended to show the need for better laws and greater opportunities for women workers. The largest of these will reveal the figure of a woman, both hands lashed together, and a man, one hand tied to the bound woman, the other upholding a great globe representing the world's work.

In the state division will form the men and women from all the states of the Union and the men's leagues sup-

porting the cause of equal suffrage. Already delegates to the number of thousands have been promised from New York state, Pennsylvania intends to send as many, and large numbers are coming from all the other nearby sections of the country. The United States government is also to cooperate. The Indian commission is to send a party of Indian women, who will recall that they have always had tribal rights, although not allowed to participate in the councils of the tribes, and the civil service commission has made a ruling that participation in the parade cannot be construed as "partisan activity," so that government clerks will be present in goodly numbers.

United States senators and congressmen from the 10 states which have granted the rights of equal suffrage, the vote to women, a number of whom partially owe their election to the feminine support, have been invited to march together in the parade and it is expected that the majority of them will do so. Should all accept, 61 congressmen will be in line, representing Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Such a phalanx of statesmen would include many prominent figures, such as Senators Bristow, Ashurst, Warren, Weeks, Bourne and Smoot.

While the parade is passing up Pennsylvania avenue the pageant will be in progress upon the steps of the treasury building. These will form a stage setting of such appropriate monumental dignity and proportions that they could not have been improved upon had it been made to order.

The sidewalk will become the orchestra pit and be filled by a brass band conducted by a leader perched above the imaginary footlights.

Nordica as Columbia

As the conductor leads the first bars of the "Star Spangled Banner" the symbolic figure of Columbia, impersonated by Mme. Lillian Nordica, is to appear in the shadows of the columns and slowly descend the steps, her flowing robes slowly sweeping the broad treads and low rises until the last bar of the score will bring her to the front of the terrace. She will be accompanied by young girls in appropriate costume representing the states of the Union, and flanked by these she will await the coming of the Virtues of Womanhood. Then will descend Justice, a part that will be played by the daughter of the secretary of agriculture, Miss Flora Wilson. She will be accompanied by girls bearing ballots.

Charity, preceded by two children scattering flowers in her path, comes next, sheltering clinging figures under her flowing veils; then Liberty, who will be played by Miss Florence Fleming Noyes, the dancer, who has arranged a dance for this purpose; and Peace, who will let loose a dove as she descends the steps.

So one figure will follow another, attended by groups of children and young girls, until the whole stage is an ensemble of vari-colored costumes. Then, forming in the figure of a great diadem such as is worn on the brow of Columbia, the players will review the procession as it passes the treasury on the way to the mass meeting in the D. A. R. Memorial hall, that is to terminate the day's program.

Miss Alice Paul of Philadelphia, representing the National Woman Suffrage Association, heads the general committee that is directing the displays. She is assisted by Miss Lucy Burns of New York and Mrs. Glenna Smith Tinnin and Miss Emma Gillett of Washington. The pageant is planned and produced under the direction of Mrs. Tinnin, assisted by Miss Hazel MacKaye, sister to Percy MacKaye, the dramatist, Miss Elsie Hill, daughter of Representative Hill of Connecticut and Mrs. Arthur Ramsey. The publicity work, which is important to this event in the woman suffrage campaign, is in charge of Mrs. Helen Gardner, the authoress.

This general committee is assisted in turn by some 37 sub-committees in charge of every phase of the great gathering of women in the city, from the furnishing of houses to be used as dormitories for the visitors to the selling of suffrage literature on the streets. A number of well-known women head these committees, including the Honorable Mrs. Leslie Street, daughter of the former chief justice of the supreme court of Australia; Mrs. William Kent, wife of the congressman from California; Mrs. Genevieve Stone, wife of Representative Stone of Illinois; Mrs. P. P. Claxton, wife of the commissioner of education; Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, president of the national law school; Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Mrs. Richard Wainwright and Mrs. Sigbee of Charlestown, Mass., wife of Admiral Sigbee.

PANAMA FAIR BILL DEFEATED

WASHINGTON—On a test vote of 112 to 117, in a parliamentary skirmish for closing debate in the House Wednesday, the bill to provide \$2,000,000 for government participation in the Panama-Pacific exposition in 1915 at San Francisco was defeated for this session of Congress.

Representative Heflin of Alabama, in charge of the measure, said there was no hope of bringing up the matter in the House again, although it might be possible for it to be covered in an amendment to the sundry civil bill in the Senate.

ARMY BILL REPORTED

WASHINGTON—With a total appropriation of \$94,583,028, the army bill was reported to the Senate Wednesday morning by the committee on military affairs. The committee increased the allowances made by the House to the extent of \$880,450.

STEEL PIER COLUMNS ARE BEING PLACED IN PERMANENT PLACE

Commonwealth Work Rushed Diamond Drill Borings Are to Be Made in Ledge for Proposed Drydock

PLANS FOR NEW QUAY

First of the steel columns for the Commonwealth pier are being put in place. Final investigation of the ledge at the site of the proposed drydock at South Boston is to be started within two weeks in order that the final plans for the structure may be completed. Diamond drill borings are to be made to determine the status of the ledge and it is hoped that it will be found solid all the way through and of sufficient extent to admit of the elimination of the major portion of the usual pile and concrete foundations thereby saving over \$1,000,000 to the port districts.

The Healey Construction Company of New York has the contract and it is expected will send its outfit to this city soon. It is finishing a few borings in the Hudson river at Fifty-ninth street, New York.

It is planned to make seven diamond drill borings at first and then if it is found advisable more will be made. It may be that seams or cracks will be discovered or that the character of the ledge may demand further investigation before the decision is made to trust to that base to support the immense weight of the new drydock and the large ships that will be berthed there.

The preliminary plans show a drydock 1200 feet long by 110 feet wide inside. The outside measurements will bring the length to 1270 feet and the width to 160 feet. The large walls of reinforced concrete will be 56 feet high with a width of 22 feet at the base.

These dimensions depend upon the result of the borings to a very considerable extent. The diamond drill is so constructed that it cuts out a solid piece of rock, round with a diameter of about one and one eighth inches and 20, 30 or as many feet long as desired. It thus gives a most comprehensive example of the character of the ledge for a sufficient depth to determine the feasibility of building on it.

The last arrangement of the pier plan at South Boston shows the docks to be all on the slant beyond the basin on the east fish pier. If the effort to have the pierhead line for this section of the waterfront moved out to the edge of the main ship channel is successful the first pier beyond the basin will be 1750 feet long on the basin or west side with a width on the water end of 900 feet. The east side will be 1050 feet long.

The next pier to the east will have a width across the end on the channel of 1500 feet. The west side will be 850 feet and the east side 3200 feet long. The next pier will be 3200 feet long on the west side, 750 feet across the channel end and 1900 feet on the east side.

Here the small and large drydocks will be constructed, the smaller extending 900 feet further into the land. The pier on the east side of the drydocks will extend beyond the large drydock 2000 feet, with a width across the channel end of 800 feet.

The east side of the last pier will be formed by the new channel now being made by Marine Park to E street, where the reserved channel now runs. This side will give a quay over a mile long, being 5700 feet, although some space along the drydock will be used for the machine and repair shops of the modern quick repair station that will be established there. The new channel will be 630 feet wide.

POSTMASTERS ARE ASKED TO AID FUND

WASHINGTON—Gordon H. Campbell of Little Rock, Ark., treasurer of the Republican state committee of Arkansas, testified Wednesday before the Clapp campaign fund investigating committee. Mr. Campbell said that Thomas J. Camp, former postmaster at Beebe, Ark., had been asked to contribute to the 1912 campaign fund, but he knew nothing of Mr. Camp's charge that he was removed from office because he refused to contribute.

Mr. Campbell admitted that postmasters generally were asked to contribute on a basis of 3 per cent of their salaries.

TIMBER TRACT TO BE OPENED

FOREST GROVE, Ore.—Raleigh Phelps and associates are ready to open up a large tract of timber, about two miles above Gales city on Gales creek. It is expected that operations will be commenced May 1. The tract consists of about 500 acres of yellow fir and 400 of tie timber.

SUPREME COURT GETS PAINTING

SALEM, Ore.—Pursuant to orders of the supreme court for portraits of the three first members of the Oregon supreme bench, a three-quarter length of Judge Reuben P. Boise has been placed in the courtroom. The work was done by George Bryan of Portland from descriptions and photographs.

WEBB BILL AWAITING MR. TAFT'S SIGNATURE TO BECOME STATUTE

WASHINGTON—The Webb liquor bill is before the President and there is considerable speculation as to whether he will sign it. If he does, there will be an appeal to the federal courts by those who believe the measure to be unconstitutional; if he does not, the bill will return for action by the Wilson administration, for defeat for it now does not mean that its friends will not renew their efforts at another season.

Senators Root, Sutherland and Pomerehne have said that they believe the bill unconstitutional, because it may deprive individuals of their right to receive consignments shipped to them from another state.

The purpose of the Webb bill is to be in force by many people in all the states. It would result in the breaking up of the illicit traffic in nominally prohibition states by making illegal the movement of liquor from one state to another consigned to persons who intend to sell it in violation of state law. In a word, the bill would be an aid to the enforcement of state prohibition. Liquor shipped into such a state and intended to be put on sale there could be seized and destroyed by the state authorities.

There has been legislation of a similar character in the past, but it always has run counter to the rights of interstate commerce. The Webb bill, so its advocates insist, has been so drawn as to meet this objection. It would transfer from the federal government to state authorities the power to regulate interstate commerce, so far as this particular commodity is concerned. The bill is supported by all the temperance and prohibition forces of the country, and when it went through the Senate the other day the galleries were filled with women of the W. C. T. U., many of whom had come long distances in order to participate in the windup of the campaign they had been waging for more than a dozen years.

"Under my bill," says Representative Webb of North Carolina, "the burden of proof will be on the state, which will be expected to establish the fact that the liquor is to be used in violation of its laws."

HOUSE COMMITTEE MEETS IN EFFORT TO CUT THE NAVAL BILL

WASHINGTON—Facing a declaration by the Democratic economy advocates that they will filibuster against passage of the naval bill in its present shape the members of the House naval affairs committee assembled today to consider the proposition of a reduction.

Speaker Champ Clark, majority leader Underwood and Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the appropriations committee, held a conference Wednesday on the entire appropriation situation for the session. Mr. Fitzgerald told the leaders that the appropriations were much larger than anticipated. He recommended cuts in the bills yet to be passed.

Later, leader Underwood talked over the situation with members of the ways and means committee. He urged Representative Padgett of Tennessee, chairman of the naval affairs committee, to endeavor to cut down the bill. Mr. Padgett called the Democrats of his committee together, but they were unable to agree on any reduction and the matter was put over until today.

The economy advocates will hold another meeting tonight, and unless something is done in the way of reducing the bill in the meantime, a resolution by Representative Sisson of Mississippi will be taken up which would request the ways and means committee to remove the entire Democratic membership of the naval affairs committee for "extravagance" and failing to live up to the party platform pledges.

The public buildings omnibus bill also will be opposed in the House. Chairman Fitzgerald figures that the appropriations already proposed to be enacted by this session of Congress, exclusive of the public buildings bill, run \$115,000,000 above the total of last year.

CANAL ACT CONSIDERED

WASHINGTON—No action was taken Wednesday by the Senate committee on inter-oceanic canals on Senator Root's bill for a repeal of the provision of the Panama canal act which exempts American coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls. Senator Root urged a favorable report on the measure.

TECH MEN HEAR NAVAL PLAN

Speaking at Technology yesterday afternoon in relation to summer vacation naval service by college men, Capt. C. C. Marsh, U. S. navy, pointed out that a squad of 20 men from such an institution as Technology could, in his opinion, become in two months one of the best gun crews in the navy. The Tech audience contained no peace enthusiasts and many of the men asked questions concerning the plan.

EXPERTS SET FORTH GREAT OPPORTUNITIES FOR CATTLE INCREASE

Possibilities of Larger Production for Food Purposes Shown by Statistics Published by Agriculture Dept.

RUSSIA HAS ROOM

WASHINGTON—The census of cattle and swine, recently made by European statisticians, agrees so nearly with a similar census made by the experts of the department of agriculture, that it has been published officially by the American government as representing approximately the exact condition with regard to these two important food sources. The figures, indicate the possibilities of great increases in production, especially in Argentina and Russia, and the experts therefore are not disturbed over talk of recent months of possibility of a permanent shortage of the supply of cattle and hogs:

Countries	Cattle	Swine
U. S.	100,000,000	100,000,000
Argentina	25,000,000	500,000,000
Australia	11,200,000	1,000,000,000
Austria-Hungary	2,200,000	320,000,000
Belgium	1,300,000	351,000,000
Bulgaria	2,200,000	251,000,000
Canada	7,100,000	308,000,000
Denmark	2,300,000	294,000,000
France	14,500,000	367,000,000
Germany	20,000,000	370,000,000
Italy	6,200,000	179,000,000
Netherlands	2,000,000	344,000,000
New Zealand	2,300,000	292,000,000
Norway	1,100,000	153,000,000
Romania	2,600,000	431,000,000
Russia	37,500,000	297,000,000
Sweden	1,400,000	322,000,000
Switzerland	1,400,000	300,000,000
United Kingdom	11,900,000	392,000,000

It is the unanimous opinion of the experts, both in this country and abroad, that Russia, with its great expanse of territory, could furnish abundant pasturage for large herds of domestic animals, and yet at the present time it has fewer of these herds to every thousand of its population than has Germany. The Russians are not as great meat eaters as are the people of western Europe, but with the increase in the demand for fresh meats, it is believed that live stock production will be given a great stimulus in Russia. Not only is Russia in position to export large numbers of cattle and hogs, but so are the Scandinavian countries and several of the Balkan states. The United Kingdom, as the figures indicate, does not begin to supply its demand for live stock, as it does not supply it for any other staple article of food, but is largely dependent on imports.

Outside of Europe the Argentine Republic always will have a large surplus stock of live stock for export. There are now in that country 5700 head of cattle to each 1000 of the population. Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States are also in position to expand their production of live stock indefinitely. Most of these countries, it is claimed, would be able to increase their herds steadily, if the demand for fresh meat should increase in the next decade as it has in the last one. This is said to be particularly true of Argentina, with an area of 1,200,000 square miles, which seem destined to be mainly devoted to agriculture in all the years that are to come.

Canada and Argentina, it is said, could of themselves almost supply the world with cattle for many years to come if there were any necessity for such an arrangement.

SIMMONS GIRLS TO PRODUCE OPERA

"Ruddigore," the Gilbert & Sullivan opera, is to be produced by the Lend-A-Hand Dramatic Society of Simmons College March 5 in Jordan hall, for the benefit of the college endowment fund. The committee in charge of work for the endowment fund consists of Miss Ella Rose, president of the dormitory student government, chairman; Miss Katherine Murphy, senior member; Miss Gladys Kimball, junior member; Miss Marjorie Potvin, sophomore member; Miss Mary Harrison, freshman representative, and Misses Hazel Harmon and Marion Knowlton, members for the special students and the college graduates.

NEW BANK FOR OREGON

CORVALLIS, Ore.—The Corvallis State Bank, capitalized at \$50,000, will open for business about March 1. The Corvallis State Bank is the third bank for this city.

STENOGRAPHER TO REMAIN

WASHINGTON—President Taft will take with him when he goes to New Haven Wendell W. Mishler, who has been his confidential secretary and stenographer for nine years.

PROFESSOR ACCEPTS IDAHO POST

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Prof. H. L. Jackson of the chemistry department of the University of Kansas has accepted the place of state chemist of Idaho.

INCOME TAX INDORSED

HARRISBURG, Pa.—By unanimous vote the House of Representatives on Wednesday passed a joint resolution ratifying the income tax amendment.

Our Annual Mark-Down Sale

offers an exceptional opportunity to the Women of New England to purchase FOOTWEAR of assured quality and perfect style at greatly reduced prices.

Here are a few typical items selected at random from the hundreds of bargains in our Women's Dept't

Tan Grain Leather Storm Boots	\$5.85
Tan Russia Calf Button and Lace Boots	\$4.50
Black Russia Calf Button and Lace Boots	\$3.85
Patent Leather One Strap Slippers, medium toe and heel	\$3.00
All single pairs, "remainder of lines," and custom made shoes placed on tables and now marked down to	\$4.00 and \$4.50

All Women's and Children's Overshoes reduced in price

INFANT'S SHOES AND ANKLE TIES, SIZES 3 to 8 BLACK, TAN AND WHITE, REDUCED TO 75 CENTS

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. E. L. Winston, retired, detailed professor military science and tactics at Marist College, Atlanta, Ga.

Lieut.-Col. E. B. Wheeler, ordnance department, to Washington via Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, for consultation with chief of ordnance relative to operations of that department.

Lieut.-Col. G. Montgomery, ordnance department, to Washington for consultation with chief of ordnance relative to operations of that department.

Brig.-Gen. R. W. Hoyt, assigned to command of seventh brigade, to Vancouver and assume command of that brigade. Orders Feb. 6 assigning him to sixth brigade revoked.

Capt. C. J. Ferris, third field artillery, relieved duty Ft. Myer, Va., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Capt. R. G. Loving, medical corps, relieved duty in army transport service upon arrival of transport Thomas at San Francisco, report to commanding officer Letterman general hospital, San Francisco, for observation.

First Lieut. J. S. Coulter, medical corps, upon arrival at San Francisco, will report to medical superintendent army transport service, for duty as surgeon of transport Thomas on voyage from San Francisco to Manila.

Capt. H. M. Powell, retired, detailed professor of military science and tactics at University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., April 6.

Navy Orders

Lieut.-Commander J. C. Kress, detached the Virginia, to naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. W. Lewis, to Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.

Ensign F. H. Weaver, detached the Cleveland, to the Iria.

Ensign Lambert Lambertson, detached the Nebraska, to naval hospital, Washington, D. C.

Civil Engineer Fred Thompson, detached naval station, Guam, to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Gunner Erich Richter, detached receiving ship at Puget sound, Wash., to the New Orleans.

Machinist P. R. Abrams, to the Vermont.

Machinist A. A. Hooper, detached the Vermont, to the San Francisco.

Paymaster Clerk M. C. Haff, appointment revoked.

Paymaster Clerk E. E. Hartline, appointed to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Paymaster Clerk W. C. Colbert, appointed to the Washington.

Paymaster Clerk H. C. Lassiter, appointed to naval station, Olongapo.

Paymaster Clerk R. J. Dodd, appointed to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Patuxent is at Guantanamo.

The Neptune has left Norfolk for Guantanamo.

The Colorado has left San Diego for Mazatlan.

The South Dakota has left San Diego for Acapulco.

The Villalobos has left Shanghai for cruise up Yangtze.

The Eagle has left Port au Prince for Santiago.

Destinations of the Virginia and the Georgia, which left Guantanamo Feb. 11 for Veracruz and Tampico, respectively, have been changed. The Virginia goes to Tampico and the Georgia to Veracruz.

The Monterey and the Monadnock were placed in first reserve at the naval station, Olongapo, P. I., Feb. 11.

The secretary of the navy has addressed a letter to Albert M. Hinman, chief turret captain on the Vermont, commending him for the rescue of J. Ryan, water tender, at Colon, Panama.

The secretary of the navy also has commended Elmer H. Hartman, fireman on the Gloucester, for rescuing Edward Connelly, cook of the tug E. J. McCormick.

The navy department has outlined the program of naval militia exercises on the Great lakes for 1913. The Dubuque, the Gopher, the Yantic, the Don Juan de Austria, the Essex, the Dorothea, the Wolverine and the Hawk are expected to be at the rendezvous in Thunder bay, off Alpena, Mich., Aug. 11. These ships will remain in company conducting squadron maneuvers and drills probably for three days. It is proposed to include at the rendezvous tactical maneuvers, all ship drills and boat drills, but target practice will not be held.

CHINA FORWARDS GRATITUDE LETTER

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Portland Chamber of Commerce recently received from Chicago a letter from officers of the Canton Chamber of Commerce in which appreciation of the efforts made by the Portland chamber to bring about recognition of the new Chinese republic by the United States was expressed.

"If only this comes to pass," said the letter, "friendship between the two countries will become much more close, and the traffic between us will increase by leaps and bounds almost every day." The letter is signed by Ip Sun Kam, president; Chan Kan Chi, vice-president, and by Hung Hin Luk, secretary.

BILL TO CHARTER STOCK EXCHANGES

ALBANY, N. Y.—State superintendent of banks would have jurisdiction over stock exchanges if a bill introduced on Wednesday at the recommendation of Governor Sulzer becomes a law.

The incorporation bill would require all exchanges to incorporate after Sept. 1, 1913. Voluntary associations to conduct exchanges would be prohibited. Exchanges would be subject to inspection, supervision and examination by the superintendent of banks, as banking corporations are now supervised.

BOYS' BRIGADE OFFICERS TO DINE

The sixth annual dinner of officers of the Massachusetts united boys' brigade will be held in the Pilgrim Congregational church, Cambridge, with Adj.-Gen. Pearson as guest of honor.

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

A PROTEST is in order against the ease with which some utterly irresponsible statements on United States policy relating to Latin America get into reputable newspapers of the southern republics. It is the general complaint of Latin Americans that the press of the United States has for years erred in its fanciful treatment of news from their countries, but what has taken place lately in some South and Central American newspapers is regarded as libel.

Not long ago it was that apocryphal letter, with a Spanish war date, ascribed to a high official and containing advice on the subject of Latin-American absorption. Then it was the volte-face imputed to one who has always been regarded as among the staunchest friends of Latin America, Senator Elihu Root, and the report of a fictitious speech, or extracts therefrom, appear to have circulated pretty freely south as well as north of Panama. Now comes a Panama correspondence in one of the foremost papers published in Bogota, the capital of Colombia, discussing a spurious article of President Taft, which would be amusing were it not disgraceful.

How is it that a well-known paper, the organ of a powerful party in one of the largest southern republics, standing third in population among the Spanish nations of South America, is willing to print an attack on a foreign ruler by way of denouncing an article attributed to him without first ascertaining whether that article has ever been written? Leaving to one side the political and diplomatic points brought up in that review, it is pertinent to ask whether that leading paper of cultured Bogota really believes that the executive of the United States divides the world into a hemisphere of Christ and a hemisphere of Lincoln?

The place given that correspondence from Panama was the most prominent available in that paper, and as the latter is frequently quoted in South America, especially along the Pacific coast, there is a most regrettable probability of reproduction, precisely as happened in the other two instances mentioned. It seems evident that there is some concerted movement on foot to obstruct the good work that is being done for the promotion of Pan-American harmony. For that same Panama correspondence ends with a reference both to the fictitious speech attributed to Senator Root and the Spanish war letter denounced as spurious by the state department. No time should be lost in exposing any attempts to stir up hostility by misrepresentation, especially at this period of an approaching momentous change in administration, on the eve of which the Latin-American horizon is suddenly seen to cloud—it is a matter for candid cooperation between the press of the United States and that of Latin America.

MISREPRESENTATION OF PRESIDENT TAFT'S ARTICLE IS SHOWN

Executive Tells the Monitor No Such Statements Were Made in Magazine as Colombian Paper Alleges

PRESS ITEM GIVEN

As a news item conveying an impression of what leading papers in South America are willing to print on the subject of the United States policy toward the southern republics, the ensuing is of value. There is every indication that the paper in which the article appeared as a correspondence from Panama really believed the statements attributed to President Taft, for it is one of the leading conservative organs in the republic of Colombia, standing second in circulation in the capital.

A search for official or unofficial utterances that could be twisted into anything even remotely resembling those statements has been in vain. The article by President Taft to which they ostensibly refer, notwithstanding the introductory remark that the statements are recent utterances, was published in a magazine shortly after President Taft's inauguration, and contains purely technical appreciation addressed to the critics of the Panama canal. However, the Monitor has the formal disavowal of the executive, who through his secretary, Mr. Hilles, writing to the Monitor under date of Jan. 29, 1913, refers to the magazine article mentioned and says: "This is no doubt the article referred to in the translation which you inclosed from the Bogota, Colombia, newspaper, but it does not contain any of the statements enumerated by the correspondent."

Following is a translation of what purports to be a comment on the alleged statements of President Taft, as it appeared in a Bogota paper some time ago, dated Panama, Sept. 8, 1912, and signed "Correspondent":

I should like to study, from all its angles, the thought of the American executive, but the difficulty is that I am not posted on his purpose, which seems to be rather a matter of internal policy of the United States.

However, be that as it may, what is undeniable is that the President, as contributor to the periodical, is a second-rate author indulging in romanticism of a bad taste and that the article in question is in tone very far from the dignity and prudence incumbent on the chief of a nation.

That reference to the canal as "the way that divorces two continents and unites in matrimony the two oceans" is the rhetorical flourish of a beginner and

falls below the literary talents of the indefatigable political spellbinder of a ministerial party.

But to come to the point. Speaking of the role played by the United States among the small nations of America, and where they have made their intervention felt, he asserts that it is repugnant to them to act the part of "cabo de varas"—master of the rods—which they had to assume.

This is an admission that lowers and dishonors the American nation. A sad role, indeed, that of a hangman nation that flings with rods her weaker sisters. For my part, I should not know, at a given moment, which to prefer, the flogged soldier or the whipping sergeant. I am not a native of Panama, but that qualification "puny republic deficient (subnormal) in civic and moral qualities" burns like the cut of a whip on my face. And it is this little republic which to Mr. Taft is subnormal civically and morally that was protected and aided so that it could make itself independent of Colombia and its independence and sovereignty is now being guaranteed by a public treaty. Logically, then, it should be admitted that the United States has become the protector of a degenerate and immoral people. What a wretched role the latest successor of the immortal Washington engages in playing.

Referring, it would seem, to the work of General Pedro Nel Ospina, former minister of Colombia in Washington, he calls it "the barking of a dog, of a beaten Latin-American petty politician (de un caquillo fracasado Latino-Americano)".

What a pity that the chief of a nation should lower himself to utter a vulgar insult in order to stop the work of a foreign diplomat of high international import!

When it comes to the defense of the lock system adopted in the Panama canal and the opinions expressed by the President against a number of engineers and congressmen of his country, I dare not combat him for fear that he might prove to be the expert himself, engineer from various universities and with who knows how many more titles.

The President divides the earth in two hemispheres: the hemisphere of Christ and the hemisphere of Lincoln and he calls these two "the two greatest martyrs of holy ideals, divine the first, human the second."

And now I transcribe the paragraph which represents the climax of the presidential article:

"Perhaps the day is not far off when three flags with the stars and stripes will indicate, at three equidistant points, the extension of our territory: one at the north pole, the second at the Panama canal and the third at the south pole—ours the entire hemisphere, de facto—as in virtue of the superiority of our race it is already de jure."

This is no longer a matter of internal policy, or of a great enterprise, or of a politician, or of a genius; this is a matter for more than 25 (sic) sovereign and independent nations that are threatened by the President of the United States who asserts emphatically his superiority of race and his right to ownership.

The imprudent writer of the article failed to take into account that he was addressing an entire hemisphere, speaking against a whole race, or if he did take into account he was not afraid of the consequences of his inopportune declaration.

Very good, Mr. Taft: your words have been heard and your affirmations

DARK PORTION OF CANAL TO HAVE THIRTY-FIVE BEACONS IN NINE MILES



(Photo by Marine, Panama)

General view of Panama canal from Pedro Miguel to Culebra, showing hills on which range lights will be located

Individualistic Lanterns on Concrete Posts Will Help Mariners Steering Round Angles in Culebra Cut

HILLS SHUT IT IN

(Special to the Monitor)

PANAMA—What is looked upon as an especially interesting canal problem has to do with the lighting of the Culebra cut, which, with the exception of the beacons ranged on either bank, will be dark. The darkness, in fact, will be intense because of the close confinement of the canal between the hills, and not even the largest ship will afford a glimpse from its top deck of the country about the cut.

The plan, says the Canal Record, is to establish three beacons at each angle in the cut, and between these, intermediate beacons in pairs on each side of the canal. By keeping his ship pointed midway between these beacons the mariner will be able to adhere closely to the center of the canal.

Steering a ship through Culebra cut

weighed by Argentina, Brazil and Chile, by Mexico, the European Guyanas and Canada, not to mention the smaller nations of our continent.

But there is more: "England, suffered to act as sentinel in the sentry-box of the canal," is to be despoiled of her American colonies and France and Holland of theirs. Very good, Mr. Taft!

But this inordinate ambition of the defeated official candidate need surprise no one when he learns that other assertion of his that the United States is "the only nation that is all-powerful and where he who respects the laws and worships God may call himself a man."

Take note of these words, countries of the globe, of Europe, Asia, America, Africa and Oceania. Listen carefully to President Taft, governments of the hemisphere of Christ and those of the hemisphere of Lincoln.

P. S.—I had intended to hold this article, which was written in August, expecting that the American press would repudiate the President's utterances, but I have since seen a speech by former Secretary of State (now Senator) Elihu Root, which is simply the second volume of the Taft declaration, and also a note by the assistant secretary of war of the United States, giving a high military chief instructions as to the conquest of our continent in 1897.

I remember that Root made a round trip through South America, preaching union and declaring the government and people of the United States to be actuated by the best sentiments of respect for our sovereignty and independence.

One of two things: Either Root has changed his mind in a very short time, which would show lack of stability, or he deceived us lamentably on his trip of political propaganda.

CHILE PUTTING WIRELESS SYSTEM IN SEVERAL PORTS

(Special to the Monitor)

VALPARAISO, Chile—Advices from Antofagasta say that wireless telegraphy is being installed in that port and it is expected that the service will be complete within the next two months. The installation is made by the Marconi Company.

It is reported that the engineer in charge will shortly return south in order to inspect work done in the ports of Coquimbo, Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas, the latter two stations being the most powerful, while that of Antofagasta can communicate with Coquimbo and Arica and ships within a radius of 600 miles.

will be much like the navigation encountered in the tidal estuaries of the southern rivers where there are many turns. For the canal does not follow a straight line through the continental divide but takes advantage of natural depressions in the land, in order that excavation may be reduced to the minimum. In all there are eight turns or angles, the sums of which represent 144½ degrees of curvature, so that if all the turns were made at one time and in one direction, a ship in passing through the cut would describe more than one third of the arc of a circle.

Throughout the entire length of the cut, with the exception of only two turns or angles, the pilot will have before him only the lights necessary to guide the ship through the tangent in which it happens to be, and will see no other aid to navigation until he reaches the next turning point. This is accomplished by screening the lights so that they will be seen only through a certain number of degrees of arc of the horizon.

To eliminate the possibility of confounding the lights with one another, and with lights ashore, all the beacons will

have individual characteristics formed by flashes of light and dark intervals. Thus the tentative arrangement for all turning point lights on the starboard hand is a single flash whose period of flashing is three seconds; for all turning point lights on the port hand, a double flash whose period is three seconds; for all intermediate lights marking the starboard edge of the channel an occulting light whose period of occulting is 10 seconds; and for all lights marking the port edge of the channel, a double flash whose period of flashing is 8.8 seconds.

There will be 35 reinforced concrete beacons in the nine miles of Culebra cut, 23 at tangents and 12 at intermediate points. These have been cast at the Balboa plant of the lighthouse subdivision, in three parts—the body, the roof and the part for the lantern, and are ready to be installed as soon as the work in the cut has advanced far enough. At present the slides make it impracticable to place the foundations for the beacons. It is proposed to make the foundations on the 95-foot berms, after the cut is flooded, to carry the beacons in barges to the points where they are to be set up and there lift them from the derrick barge into position.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

SERGIPE, Alagoas—A number of irrigation projects in this state are under consideration, including the reservoir Taboca, municipality of Simao Dias, the first one to be constructed in this state for irrigation purposes; Paracatu, municipality of Simao Dias, on the Paracatu river; Mucambo, municipality of Campos, on the Mucambo river, affluent of the Real; Pedra Molle, municipality of Itabaiana, on the Pedra Molle, affluent of the Vasa Barris, a great cotton and cattle growing center; Salgado, same municipality, on the Salgado river, affluent of the Negroes, an important cattle, sheep and goat farming locality, also cotton and cereal producing district; Riachao, municipality of Sao Paulo, on the Riachao, affluent of the Jacaca, also a cotton and cereal district; Santa Eugenia, municipalities of Campo and Bom Conselho, the latter in the state of Bahia, on the Real river, forming the border between Sergipe and Bahia states, a growing cattle, goat and sheep farming district; surveys are being made also along the Jacare, Piahy, Riachao das Flechas and Mandacaru rivers.

LA PAZ, Bolivia—A law has been passed amplifying the concession given to Senor Callejo for the construction of a highway from Yacuba to Santa Cruz, the concession being extended to include the prolongation of the road to Puerto Rojas, on the Rio Grande.

CARACAS, Venezuela—The aqueduct of Tariba, in the Andes, was recently inaugurated, being considered one of the important public works of recent construction.

An appropriation has been made by the minister of public works for the construction of a road between Barinitas and Las Piedras, state of Zamora, under the supervision of the president of the state, Dr. Jimenez Rebollo.

Construction work has begun on the branch railroad from Palma Sola to San Felipe, Yacayacu district.

Telegraph connection with the town of Zaraza has been decreed.

VALDIVIA, Chile—It is announced that telephone connection will be extended in southern Chile to include Victoria, Selva Oscura, Cura-Cautin, Lautaro, Temuco and Nueva Imperial.

SANTIAGO, Chile—It is reported that the government is contemplating an active propaganda in Europe to attract foreign capital to the mineral resources of Chile, the ministers and consuls abroad to be supplied with plans and data of all kinds bearing on the same.

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VENEZUELA ADVANCES UNDER GOMEZ REGIME

(Special to the Monitor)

CARACAS, Venezuela—While direct comment on General Castro's return to America is not generally favored, the occasion of the anniversary of the overthrow of the Castro regime, Dec. 19, 1913, by the present executive, then Vice-President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez, is made the most of by a number of manifestations of adherence, especially in the press. President Gomez's work is reviewed and the constructive element of the present administration is emphasized, especially relating to the resumption of foreign relations on a normal basis, the construction of roads, and the payment of debts.

It is acknowledged even among people disappointed in the Gomez administration or hostile to it from the start that with all its shortcomings it has done indispensable reconstruction work after the turbulent Castro regime and a number of reforms are freely recognized. These measures include the first Bolivian Congress, named in honor of the liberator, Bolivar, native of Caracas, whose delegates from Colombia, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia reached important international agreements; the rapprochement with the United States; the resumption of relations with France; the introduction of the metric system; reestablishment of commerce with Colombia; as well as the large indebtedness resulting from the revolution of 1903 according to the figures laid down in the Washington protocol; the reorganization of the army and navy, including the foundation of the military academy, the naval school, the navy yard and the drydock.

What commands, possibly, more general interest than all the rest is the program of road construction and other improvements in communications, the agricultural progress, and the measures for bringing public instruction up to a higher level. It is fully realized throughout the republic that the problem of public instruction is still very far from a satisfactory solution, but the establishment of a model school in this capital and of many minor schools in the interior is seen to bear fruit in the matter of primary education and the policy of sending young men to Europe and the United States to study modern methods of teaching is regarded as a step in the right direction, while in higher education and technical instruction Venezuela

is thought to have kept pace with Latin American countries generally.

As for agriculture, what is being done by the Gomez government is considered to indicate an appreciation of the position Venezuela is capable of taking in the economic world, a fair beginning having been made by the federal school of agriculture, reorganization of the national laboratory, establishment of a wireless service, extension of postal and telegraph lines, and considerable activity in mining, oil and asphalt enterprises, besides the encouragement of the packing and preserving as well as textile industries. As the basis of Venezuela's agricultural and industrial future, the administration's program of road building is regarded as sufficiently extensive, covering as it does the entire section from the estuary of the Orinoco to Lake Maracaibo, notably the Tachira highway, the Trujillo, Barquisimeto, Maracay to the coast, the canalization of the Tuy river, the Merida and others, the Cumana to Cumanacoa, the Barcelona to Soledad, the roads connecting Caracas with many points and a number of aqueducts. Many new buildings in this capital, as the telegraph office, the national archives, the national library, avenues and new patriotic monuments, are likewise pointed to as showing progress under the Gomez administration.

FRENCH OFFICER PRAISES PERU'S ARMY STATUS

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—News from Buenos Aires conveying an interview with Vicomte Andre de la Rochere, an officer of the French army, who until recently was cavalry inspector in the Peruvian army, has been received here with great satisfaction.

The count speaks highly of the military qualities of the Peruvian officers and of the endurance of the soldiers, and feels certain that the Peruvian army, thanks to the rapid progress made, is rising to a commanding position in South America.

In regard to the international situation of this country the vicomte took a decidedly sanguine view. He emphasized the strong friendship entertained in South for the Argentine Republic.

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REFORM IN LEBANON GRANTED IN ANSWER TO FRENCH DEMANDS

Junich to Be Separate Port
and There Will Be Board
of Trade, While Railway
Extension Has Been Begun

BEYROUT DOLEFUL

(Special to the Monitor)
BEYROUT, Syria—The effect of the Turkish disasters has echoed as far as Beirut, and an Armenian, Ohannes Bey Kouyoumjian, under secretary for foreign affairs, has been appointed Governor of the harbor district. The reforms demanded for the Lebanon by the French government, in the name of the six powers, have been conceded.

For the future the Lebanon is to be allowed a port of its own. This port is Junich, and lies northeast of Beirut. As soon as the decision was known, Monsieur Couget, the French consul, with his staff, went by a Messageries Maritimes boat to Junich. This is the first time a steamer has called there, and it was informally declared open as a port. It is believed that much of the export trade from the interior and not only from the Lebanon, will now be diverted from Beirut to Junich, because the custom arrangements will be more reasonable and reliable than at the former place. In Beirut one cannot get the smallest parcel out of the customs for less than 20 paras. Large property holders in Beirut are consequently uneasy lest its trade should decrease so seriously as to affect the value of the land.

New Trade Board Is Plan

In future the Lebanon soldiers, who now number about 700, are to be increased to not less than 1500, and may have European officers to train them. The Lebanon is to have a separate board of trade, instead of having to submit all commercial matters to the board of trade of the vilayet of Beirut. Members of the administrative tribunal are to be appointed by general vote, instead of being nominated by the sheikhs of the villages, who, though supposed to be elected by the villages themselves, are generally appointed by the Governor of the district. This makes it easier for those desiring a place on the administrative tribunal to induce the sheikhs to vote for them, either out of friendship or by bribery.

The extension of the railway from Junich to Tripoli has been begun, but it is already reported in Beirut that the French government is dissatisfied with the arrangements for the harbor, and will refuse to allow the Governor selected to proceed to Syria. It is also rumored that the French have decided to make Junich not a commercial port, but simply a place of call for picking up passengers, on the ground that the harbor and custom houses in Beirut were built with French funds, and if trade there is damaged it will be a loss to the French.

The mere rumor of this action by the French government has already made the reforms unpopular in the Lebanon. The extra expenditure involved, coupled with the fact that the port is not to be allowed to be used for trading purposes but only as a place of call for passengers, has produced the impression that no revenue will be received from customs duties to meet the extra expense.

Gas Supply Cut Off

To add to the other difficulties of existence in Beirut at the present moment, the gas supply has been cut off. Business is bad, prices high and taxes continually growing. The result is that the company has nothing but debtors, the municipality of the town itself not having paid for the gas consumed for public lighting for two years. The works have therefore had to be closed, and the busiest building in the town appears to be the bankruptcy court. The cost of manufacturing gas is very much higher than it used to be, because the coal, being all imported, has exactly doubled in price.

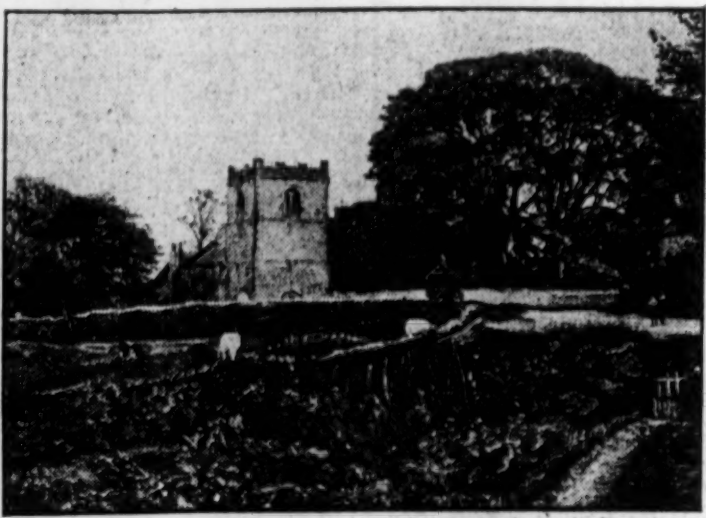
The electric light, it is believed, will survive, for the simple reason that the electricity for the tramways is generated at the same place as the light. All buildings, however, which have been formerly lighted by gas, as well as the stations and streets, will in future have to rely on paraffin lamps. Even then the expenses will be greater, for boxes containing two tins of petroleum, which last winter were selling for 35 piastres, have now risen to 65 piastres.

Beirut has always been badly lit at nights. The gas lamps were few and far between, and the shops all closed by half an hour after sunset. Now, however, it will be worse than ever. The supplies of petroleum used to go through the Dardanelles, and these have, of course, been cut off for a long time.

DR. M'KENZIE RECEIVES CALL
HARTFORD, Conn.—Dr. William Douglas MacKenzie, president of the Hartford Theological Seminary, has received an offer to become principal of the Lancashire Theological College of Victoria University, Manchester, Eng. Dr. MacKenzie will make known his answer in a few days.

UTILITIES EXPERT SPEAKS
William McLellan of New York, chief engineer of the public service commission, second New York district, spoke last night at the Electrical Engineering Society meeting in Tech Union on "Public Service Corporations and the Public."

MEMORIAL OF OLD ENGLAND STILL BEARS ARROW MARKS



(Reproduced by permission of Messrs. H. and R. Bull, Ashbourne)
View of Thorpe church and its picturesque surroundings, in the Peak of Derbyshire, England

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A couple of miles or so from Ashbourne, in the Peak of Derbyshire, stand the church and village of Thorpe. They occupy ground that has been fought for and won and lost by every invader that has made his mark on Britain.

The aboriginal Briton clad in his skins has fled here for safety against the all-conquering Roman. The Saxon has been here and has left his traces unmistakable and indelible, and in his turn he has been harried by the Danes as they swept up Trent in their long boats. And lastly the Norman has been here and planted his monuments, his churches and his castles and his laws, and so far as he could, his language.

Thorpe has seen some deeds in its time. Today it is one of the most graceful and idealistic spots you will meet with if you tramp Britain from end to end. You will find in the whole world no better or truer specimen of what one may call the common-people architecture than you will find in Thorpe church. It is not beautiful. It is like the people who built it eight centuries ago—rugged, plain, strong as the hills around, and as defiant of time.

As one stands at the threshold of Thorpe church he can put his fingers into grooves that were worn into the stone six centuries ago at the least by the youths and the young men of the village who were at their games. Those grooves are a very real tie between those days and these. They were made by the men of the village who resorted to this spot to sharpen their arrow heads before they went off to the butts to shoot. The butts were a couple of hundred yards away at the bottom of the church yard.

One stands at the church porch and in fancy hears the laughter of the lads and sees them on their knees making those grooves as they put their weapons into piercing order. It is good to get back into those remote centuries. If it is only in fancy and to consort with one's forebears, rough, uncouth no doubt, but stout in heart withal. And it is at just such spots as the door of Thorpe church where you will get your inspiration, and where you are able in thought to commune with the men who made old England, and whose impress is deep and strong upon her still.

There are many such shrines of the patriot, but it is only in the remotest and more untrodden parts of the island

home that you will meet with such a monument as this. It stands as it stood and just how it stood a good 800 years ago. One can go under the tower and sit where Englishmen sat in the year 1120, surrounded by the same bare walls, and lean against the selfsame stones (uncovered by plaster and unspoiled by lime wash) as they leaned against. And as one sits there one may look upon the same sights as they saw. The reading desk is there where it stood 800 years ago. One can almost fancy he hears the parson—he would be a Saxon and not a Norman parson, it seems—and almost hear him deliver his message to his blue-eyed, fair-haired congregation. And imagine the rustle of those far-off days as the congregation rose and trooped out the way the visitor was going in a moment, turning to the right (there is no other way) and passing out under the low porch.

If it is at afternoon vespers, the men-folk will stay loitering behind. Their bows are kept in the church and provided by the parish. The villagers have to provide their own arrows. And so as soon as the women and the older men have moved towards home the younger ones will return to the church and get their bows. Then will commence the sharpening of the arrows spoken of a few minutes ago.

And now they are all ready for the sport. Cannot you hear them as they go off clattering and laughing and shouting challenges to one another? The visitor can! Those were the men that won Crecy and Poitiers and made a hundred other famous fields resound down the centuries whose echoes are not lost at this day.

Thorpe church is one of the rarest and most unspoiled treasures of the land. The tower was built in 1110. The porch was added in the next century. Both tower and porch stand today practically untouched and unaltered from what they were in those far-away times. The church was repaired 30 years ago. In fact, it was rebuilt, but the new walls were placed upon the old foundations, and so even the church itself is preserved and is today as it was in the twelfth century. A vestry has been added, but with that exception it may be said that if you visit Thorpe church you will find it as you would have seen it had you been one of those ancient Englishmen who were sharpening their arrow heads in front of the porch, preparatory to going to shoot at the butts after vespers that Sunday afternoon.

MINUTE MEN HOLD FIRST ASSEMBLY

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The Minute Men of this town had for guests at their first military assembly held Wednesday night Governor Foss and Maj. Robert J. Green, Capt. Stuart W. Wise, Capt. H. D. Crowley and Lieut. Joseph W. Bartlett.

The visitors included Capt. F. O. P. Carlson and Harry E. Gibby of the National Lancers, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Smith of the British Charitable Association, Lieut. G. H. Manks, ninth infantry, M. V. M.; Capt. Ranlett, eighth infantry, M. V. M.; Serg. Carl Toby, eighth regiment, M. V. M.; Maj. J. W. H. Myrick, Maj. George P. Daley, Capt. James J. Malloy and J. Harry Hartley, representing the Fusilier Veterans; Representative Frank D. Pierce, Congressman Frederick S. DeWitt and Senator Charles F. McCarthy.

HARVARD MAN MAY LIVE ON \$9.47 WEEK

Estimated expense to a student at Harvard, aside from tuition, is \$209 to \$476 a year, according to official figures shown in the announcement of the dean of Harvard law school for 1913. The estimates:

Furnished room.....	\$40 to \$150
Board, for 38 weeks.....	\$131 to \$266
Fuel and lights.....	11 to 25
Textbooks.....	25 to 35
Tuition.....	150 150
Total.....	\$359 to \$626

The lesser estimate averages \$9.47 a week for total expenses.

Figures offered by the student council not long ago placed the minimum expenses at \$400, and the average at about \$750.

BROTHER'S PULPIT ACCEPTED

The Rev. Archibald MacKinnon of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Mattapan, will be installed pastor of St. Andrews Presbyterian church, West Concord street, Feb. 27. He succeeds to the pastorate recently resigned by his brother, the Rev. Alexander D. MacKinnon, who went to Vancouver, B. C.

STORE NEWS

James Bell, formerly of the R. H. White Company, is now located with the E. T. Slattery Company. Mr. Bell will open two new departments in this store—hosiery and knit underwear—the first of March. These sections will be given space on the first floor.

Miss E. M. Kennedy, buyer of muslin underwear for the Gilchrist Company, has returned from New York, where she spent several days.

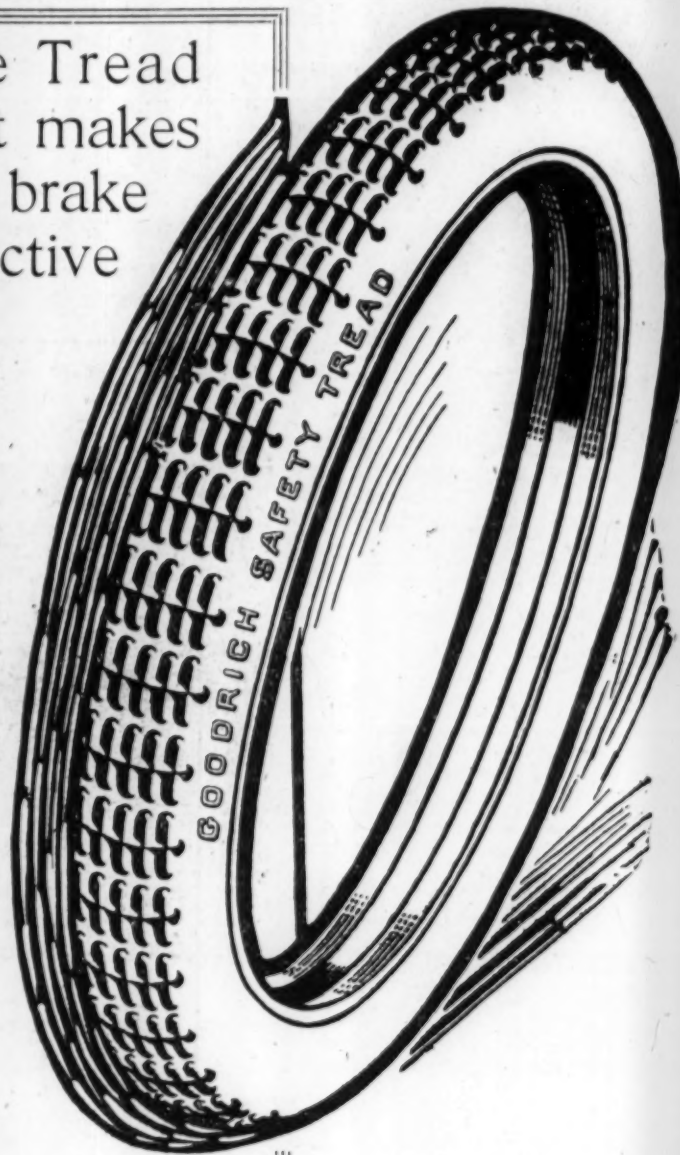
Miss Emma Neville of the misses' suit department of the William Filene's Sons Company is spending a two weeks vacation in Montreal.

Sigourney Hirsch, buyer of the men's and boys' clothing department of the Henry Siegel Company, gave an address last evening before the Y. M. C. A. of Springfield on the subject, "What is Advertising?"

The vacation committee of the Woman's Civic Federation held its fifth vacation evening last night at Parker Memorial hall. Many of the stores were represented by women and girls who are interested in saving money for their summer's vacation. The program was under the direction of Miss Dorothy Jordan. In the absence of Miss Eleanor S. Porter, chairman of the committee, who is in Panama, Miss Ida Mason, vice-chairman, gave a short informal address telling of the growth of the vacation fund within the last two months. The amount deposited has reached \$1600. Following the address were violin solos by Miss Marie Ames, vocal selections by Miss Susan Dabney, and imitations of Harry Lauder and others by Joseph S. Seabury. Refreshments were served.

CANNERS ELECT B. M. FERNALD
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Members of the National Cannery Association in convention here Wednesday elected former Gov. B. M. Fernald of Maine president. F. Gorrell of Maryland was reelected secretary and treasurer.

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The way is barred in all directions by the thick rubber fingers. Note also that these fingers do not offer sharp angles to wear off rapidly.

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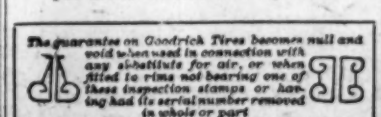
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SAT., 1:30 to 5. DON GIOVANNI. Boston, Amstel, Barnes, McCune, Marcoux, Didier, Marquies, Comi, Wolgastner.
SAT., 8 to 11:25. SPECIAL PERFORMANCE. Prices, 50c to \$5. OTELLO. Wolgastner-Marcoux, Zenatello, Poloni, Diaz, Comi, Wolgastner.

MON., 8 to 11. JEWELS OF THE MADONNA. Edvina, Gay, Zenatello, Comi, Andre-Caplet.

WED., 8 to 11:25. CAIMEN. Mary Garden, Fisher, Belmont, Marcoux, Marquies, Comi, Andre-Caplet.

SUNDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, 3:15 to 5, FEB. 16. Soloist, Mme. Wolgastner-Marcoux. Felts Wolgastner. Prices 50c to \$2.
FEB. 23. Soloists, Lina Cavalletti and Lavin Muratore. Comi, Andre-Caplet. Prices 50c to \$2.50.

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BULGARIANS TEMPT BATTLE IN OPEN BY WITHDRAWING LINES

Turks, However, Are Sending
Transport and Troops to
Gallipoli and the Littoral
of the Sea of Marmora

HIDING MOVEMENTS

Attempt to Land Men From
Black Sea at Podima Point,
Not Far From Midia, Has
Been Given Up Apparently

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—News telegraphed from the war is so contradictory and so entirely unreliable that it is practically impossible to arrive at the conclusion of what is happening. The Bulgarians have apparently undoubtedly fallen back along their whole line, presumably with the intention of bringing the Turks from behind their entrenchments and causing them to fight a battle in the open. The Turks, on the other hand, are sending all available transport and moving large quantities of men towards Gallipoli and the littoral of the sea of Marmora.

The attempt to land in the Black sea at Podima point, not far from Midia, has apparently been given up. The estimates of casualties may be dismissed as absolute waste of paper. When it is remembered that with innumerable attaches and special correspondents on the spot the Bulgarians succeeded in getting Europe to accept an account of a three days' battle that was never fought whilst the Turks retook Kirk Kilisse on paper, it may be imagined, now that the headquarters staffs are the only sources of information, that the information issued will be calculated for the purposes of the combatants and not for the information of the world.

ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO, JAPANESE PREMIER, FORMS HIS CABINET

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—The new Japanese cabinet has been formed with Admiral Yamamoto as premier. It is understood that the Emperor has nominated Baron Kato foreign minister, Baron Saito to the office of marine and Baron Kokichi to the war office. In addition to these Monsieur Tatsuda will take the portfolio of finance, Viscount Iwano the home office, Baron Ozaki the education office, and Messieurs Itaseba and Inukai the ministries of justice and communications.

KING WILL JOIN IN MEMORIAL SERVICES

Special Cable to the Monitor from the European Bureau

LONDON—The King will attend the national memorial services at St. Pauls tomorrow for the lost Antarctic expedition. Nansen, cabling a long message today to the Chronicle, declares that what appeals most to him in the story is that, above all their heroism and determination, Captain Scott and his companions displayed the noblest qualities of men. In spite of sufferings and hardships, they were men through and through—men to the last.

NEW HEADLIGHTS FOR SANTA FE
PRESCOTT, Ariz.—Under the referendum adopted at the recent election requiring railways throughout the state to equip their locomotives with electric headlights, the Santa Fe is now having this done. Under the law each engine must generate a 1500 candlepower light. The expense incurred will reach to over \$3000 on this line alone.

STATION REPORTED DESTROYED
LAREDO, N. M.—The Colonia station of the Mexican National railway in Mexico City has been destroyed by the rebels, according to despatches received at the railroad's offices here today. The station was erected at a cost of \$400,000.

TOWN PLANS IMPROVEMENTS
WAYCROSS, Ga.—Bids are asked for an addition to the city hall, the installation of an electric fire alarm system, the addition of an auto engine to the fire apparatus and the erection of a new city barracks.

SEATTLE TIMES BURNED OUT
SEATTLE, Wash.—The plant of the Seattle Times was destroyed by fire early today. A. J. Blethen, Jr., manager of the paper, estimates the loss at \$600,000.

CHARLES MAJOR PASSES AWAY
SHELBYVILLE, Ind.—Charles Major, author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," and other romances, passed away here this morning.

NEW EXTENSION OF TUNNEL IS URGED



Heavy lines show route of proposed four-track subway, with stations, from Washington street tunnel mouth to Dudley street and thence to Grove Hall by two optional routes

FOUR-TRACK SUBWAY WITH EXPRESS TRAINS IS PROPOSED IN BILL

G. Bertram Washburn Proposes That Elevated System to Dudley Street Shall Be Placed Underground

SOCIETIES INDORSE

Construction of a two-track local and two-track express subway from the Beach-street portal of the Washington-street tunnel to the Dudley-street station of the Boston Elevated, with two double-track branches to connect with the Forest Hills elevated and to extend the subway to Grove Hall, and the elimination of the entire elevated structure on Washington street to just beyond Dudley street is

SCHOOL'S ENGINEER STARTS NEW COURSE

Through the gift to the Melrose high school by Joseph H. Tessier, engineer at the school, of several hundred dollars worth of engineering equipment and models, the Melrose school committee is to establish an engineering course for the young men of the high school.

In addition, Mr. Tessier has offered his services to the school committee as instructor of the practical side of the course without additional compensation and his offer has been accepted by the school committee. Sub-master George H. Hutchins will be instructor of the technical side of the course.

In addition to the equipment presented by Mr. Tessier, the engineering plant of the school, including the boilers, engines, fans, etc., will be used by the pupils in the new course.

Two Loops Proposed

It is expected that a large amount of the congestion at the Dudley street terminal will be further eliminated by the separation of traffic accomplished through the establishment of the two new surface car loops. A surface loop also is to be installed at the site of the present Dudley street station structure which is to be entirely removed. The latter loop will accommodate local cars down Warren street from Grove Hall, down Washington street from Egleston square, Brookline, Jamaica Plain and Humboldt avenue besides various lines of through cars passing this point.

The arrangement at Dudley street consists of two underground V-shaped stations, the outboard platform and tracks being on a higher level to allow for the passing of the inbound track from Forest Hills beneath the outboard track to Grove Hall.

The express tracks run only between the Dudley street station and the Essex and Boylston street twin station, cross-overs being provided at either end for the transfer of trains from local to express or the opposite. All trains run local beyond Dudley street.

Five Cars Each Minute

Mr. Washburn, in studying the Dudley street terminal as it exists at present, found that 305 surface cars leave Dudley street during the hour from 5:10 to 6:10 p. m. 82 on the west loop, 163 on the east loop and 63 beneath the surface. He also finds that property at 1090-1108 Washington street was assessed at \$190,000 in 1890, the year when the Washington street elevated structure was erected, and that in 1912 the same was assessed at \$96,400, a loss of \$21,375 in taxes to the city of Boston.

A vacant lot at 1275 Washington street he quotes as assessed at \$41,500 in 1899 and in 1912 at \$24,100, and hotel property at 1681-1713 Washington street at \$900,000 in 1899 and \$240,000 in 1912. On the other hand property around the Dudley street terminal he found to have increased in valuation as at 24 Warren street from \$66,100 in 1899 to \$89,500 in 1912, showing the result of concentration of traffic at one point and the benefit to be derived by distributing traffic.

Forecasting traffic conditions on that side of the city Mr. Washburn said that Mattapan would grow 100 per cent in the next three years and proportionately thereafter, that a new car line would probably be laid out through Harvard street from near Franklin field into the heart of Hyde Park, and that although it is believed that the new subway to Dorchester through Andrew square will relieve the congestion at Dudley street, the same was said of the Forest Hills elevated extension whereas it has really increased the congestion.

Financial Backing Asserted

Fred S. Taber, president of the Mattapan Improvement Association, has guaranteed, according to Mr. Washburn, to furnish the financial backing for carrying out the entire plan of replacing the elevated structure and its appurtenances by the subway, providing the latter be extended to Mattapan square, if the Boston Elevated Company does not care to consider the project.

Mattapan has been seeking express service on the surface car line to Dudley street, according to Mr. Washburn, and so the Elevated company has promised to give them such service, but with 18 cars an hour instead of the 24 which they are getting now. By the new arrangement the surplus of six cars thus created would be used between Dudley street and Grove Hall, the 18 cars running from Mattapan square through to Dudley street as at present.

The organizations that have pledged their support are: The South End Improvement Association, W. I. Cole, president; South End Business Men's Club, Josiah H. Goddard, president; Roxbury Improvement Association, R. F. Scannell, president; Grove Hall Improvement Association, Dr. I. R. Miranda, president; Mattapan Civic Improvement Association, W. R. Landers, president, and the Mattapan Improvement Association, Fred S. Taber, president.

TUNNEL ROUTE DISCUSSED

No decision was reached regarding any of the proposed routes of the Dorchester tunnel by the members of the Dorchester Trade Association at its meeting last evening in Blake hall, Fields Corner. Matthew Cummings, former superintendent of street cleaning of Boston, said that "the Boston transit commission is the poorest commission ever appointed in Massachusetts."

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MR. FROHMAN

Charles Frohman, the foremost theatrical producer in America, is now in Boston on business in connection with his various enterprises. In speaking of plans for next season he said that musical pieces would again be among the offerings at the Hollis street theater, beginning with "The Sunshine Girl," in which Miss Julia Sanderson is starring, for a run of 100 performances starting in September. She is to be followed by Donald Brian in a new offering.

While in the city Mr. Frohman is rehearsing Miss Billie Burke in a one-act play she is to do at an actors' fund benefit in Chicago soon. The Park theater next season will continue its policy of long runs, two or three offerings filling the whole season.

Another object is to confer with a group of persons interested in educational matters in connection with the appearance of Miss Maud Adams in an open air production.

The Boston theater will have during the year the Liebler & Co. production, "The Daughter of Heaven," with Viola Allen, and if "Joseph and His Brethren" leaves New York by next season that also will come to the Boston theater.

Miss Maud Adams will come to the Hollis next season for one week in "Peter Pan," after which she will go to New York to produce J. M. Barrie's new plays, "Rosalind," "The Ladies Shakespere" and "The Legend of Leonora."

"I shall also arrange," said Mr. Frohman, "for the appearance here next season of Ethel Barrymore in a new play by Haddon Chambers, John Drew in 'Much Ado About Nothing,' William Gillette in a new American play, Nazimova in 'Bella Donna,' John Mason in a new play as well as Otis Skinner. I shall also give plays by A. W. Pinero, W. Somerset Maugham, Alfred Sutro, Henry Bernstein, H. H. Davies and Leo Fall."

"We are also booking many other attractions not mine in the different Boston theaters. These include the productions of David Belasco, such as 'Years of Discretion' and 'A Good Little Devil'; a

number of the plays of Klaw & Erlanger, Cohan & Harris, Al Woods, Werba & Luescher and William Harris.

"For the remainder of the present Boston season you can count upon Otis Skinner in 'Kismet,' 'The Governor's Lady,' 'Officer 666,' Charles Cherry and Marie Doro in 'The New Secretary' and 'The Yellow Jacket,' 'The Argyle Case,' now running at the Criterion theater, will come next year.

"In every respect our season has been a highly successful one in Boston. It is good to be able to say this each year of this city."

When asked about the rumored change in the relationship of the so-called theatrical syndicate and the Shuberts, Mr. Frohman said that no change had been made in the existing arrangement.

BIJOU—MUSICAL VALENTINES

Another of the pretty operettas staged by Mrs. Clement at the Bijou theater was put on Wednesday for the first time. It will be continued this week and next. The timely subject is "Musical Valentines," with text by George Abbott, and music by Carl Willmore, who wrote the scores of several other offerings at the Bijou.

The stage is set with three huge fancy valentines, in which are four of the singers of the Bijou company. Another member, as Cupid, crouches in the center, dozing like the rest. For half an hour before midnight of Valentine's day each year the figures on the valentines become human and subject to all the romantic adventures of the people they represent as pictures. The action introduces a dozen types of comic and sentimental valentines in duets, solos, trios and chorus part songs, and in comic and sentimental conversations.

The characters are well presented by the attractive young people of the company, and the singing and dancing numbers are well staged and handsomely costumed. There is charm in the whole performance. The piece ends with the strokes of midnight chimes and all the figures going back into their frames.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the annual report of Postmaster-General Hitchcock.

DALLAS NEWS—Postmaster-General Hitchcock's annual report was written before the parcel post went into operation, but nevertheless he foresaw that the rates fixed then would probably prove to be higher than was necessary, and the extent to which the parcel post has been made use of justifies that belief. The cost of handling parcels will not increase as does the volume of the traffic; that is, more traffic could be handled with the same equipment, that is now employed, so that Mr. Hitchcock's opinion is founded on the belief that the volume of traffic will increase, and of that there can not be much doubt. Experience with the postal savings bank encourages this belief, or rather proves it. Present deposits do not quite pay the cost of administration, but since heavier deposits could be handled with no addition in cost, and since the deposits are increasing steadily, Mr. Hitchcock is justified in the belief that in another year possibly, and in two certainly, the postal savings banks will entail no expense whatever; that they will pay their own way. The revenues of the postoffice fell somewhat under expenditures the last year, due partly to the expense of putting the postal savings banks in operation, but chiefly to the fact that the department carried free mail which, if paid for at regular rates, would have yielded a revenue of \$20,000,000. We hardly need to add that this mail was at the expense of Congress. Whenever Congress attains to a proper mood of abnegation it can prevent this deficit in the postal revenues, and even make a one-cent letter rate possible.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—Postmaster-General Hitchcock's annual report does not go extensively into questions pertaining to the parcel post, but it recommends that books and other printed matter be included in the parcel post service and that the weight limit be increased beyond 11 pounds. These and other needed improvements, such as the establishment of sub-stations or street boxes for the convenient deposit of packages, should be considered by Congress with a view to early amendment of the parcel post law. The postal service banks have not come overwhelmingly into popular favor yet, the number of postors reporting being approximately 300,000 and the total deposits \$28,000,000. These figures, however, demonstrate the usefulness of these banks, and Mr. Hitchcock states that the system will be self-supporting when the deposits aggregate \$50,000,000, a total that will probably soon be reached. During the fiscal year 1912 about 61,000,000 pounds of mail were carried free under the franking of congressmen and of government establishments. . . . Unquestionably the franking privilege has been grossly abused, and so far as political campaign literature is concerned it should be ended.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—The administration as a whole, and particularly Mr. Hitchcock, may justifiably be proud of the record made by the postal department during the last four years. Mr. Hitchcock touches on some important and interesting questions in his annual report, although the absorbing topic of parcel post is not dealt with as fully as could be desired. This is because the report deals sparsely with developments in the service since Dec. 1 last. But what mention is made is confirmatory of other utterances by the postmaster-general to the effect that parcel post rates should be reduced considerably and also that the

CANADIANS ASK FOR LOUISIANA'S PLAN FOR CONSERVATION

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The conservation commission's action in taking control of the Caddo oil fields is called the first drastic action of its kind attempted anywhere. President Alexander has received a request from the Canadian government for information as to the laws and methods under which the commission operated.

The action of the committee prevents the land owner or lessee from allowing the natural resources of his territory to go to waste. The majority of the Caddo fields are owned or controlled by the Standard Oil Company. The commission is awaiting further authority from Henry E. Hardtner, who recently asked for reforestation privileges of a tract of 30,000 acres of land. Mr. Hardtner, together with Assistant Attorney-General Harry Gamble, drew up the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, which inaugurated the special privilege of reforestation.

The feature of the bill, stated Mr. Hardtner, was the fact that when the commission took over the land for 40 years, the taxes remained the same throughout and the land could remain idle for that length of time; otherwise a property owner would not be able to avail himself of the unique privileges granted.

The reforestation act is the practical dedication of the specified lands to the state for 40 years, the state to patrol the lands and care for them, while the owner, in order to retain the title, pays a small tax.

KAPPA DELTA MEMBERS DINE

About 25 members of the Kappa Delta fraternity attended its dinner at the Hotel Vendome Wednesday night.

weight limit of 11 pounds be increased. Concerning the postal service as a whole the administration's record is gratifying. As Mr. Hitchcock pointed out, the year preceding the outgoing administration was marked by the largest postal deficit on record—\$17,500,000. By economy and reform this deficit has been eliminated and this year there was more than enough revenue to meet expenses. And this, too, in spite of the enormous quantity of political matter franked through the mails.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—The franking privilege cannot be cut off entirely. Congressmen ought not to be asked to stand the cost of correspondence on public matters and of sending necessary information to their constituents. But the abuses can be stopped, and if individual congressmen will not do so voluntarily, Mr. Hitchcock believes Congress should pass a law providing for special stamps for government business, to be issued only on requisition from those entitled to them. This would at once cut down the amount of franked matter. It would indirectly react on the amount of matter printed for the purpose of being franked. There would be a double gain to the public, in the printing and the mailing bills. There would be scarcely any loss, for most of the franked matter now sent out is dry stuff that nobody reads. It can be made valuable to the public only through editing. If the documents were digested by experts and only the digests of those of general public interest printed and mailed, the public would be better informed at less than one half the present expense.

WOMEN OF GEORGIA CITY START WORK FOR LIBRARY

ATHENS, Ga.—Establishment of a public library here is proposed by the women of the city who have started a subscription library as first step in the work.

Athens is one of the few cities of her size in the South without a public library. The immediate need of the movement is to interest some firm or group of citizens in affording them larger quarters, where they can house their increasing collection and patronage until the latter attain such size and influence as to force upon the city the realization that the

lack of a public library can no longer be tolerated.

The charter members of the library include Miss Rosa Smith, holder of scholarship in the Barilli school of music in Atlanta; Miss Eleanor Barrow, Miss Ben Barrow, Miss Eleanor Lustrat, Miss Lucile Brand, Miss Leila May Hull, Mrs. W. B. Wilkinson, Miss Annie Carlton, Miss Eugenia Lawrence, Mrs. Ravand Benedict, who was Miss Martha Milner of Birmingham; Miss Katie Dearing, Miss Mildred Mell, Miss Kathleen O'Farrell, Mrs. Duncan Burnet and the University of Georgia library "ex officio."

to be sought in a petition to the Legislature.

Joint action is to be taken by the half-dozen or more improvement organizations affected by the route through a working committee composed of two members of each body. G. Bertram Washburn, architect and designer of the project, is to be secretary of the committee. He presented the plans to the Mattapan Civic Improvement Association at their meeting last night.

Mr. Washburn has not estimated the cost of the project but he points out the great increase in taxes to be returned to the city with the demolition of the elevated structure and the consequent rise of property valuations to the level prior to the erection of the Washington street elevated. He quotes Alfred Berenson, lawyer, as promising that practically all of the real estate owners along the route of the elevated structure will return to the Boston Elevated Company the money received for damages by reason of its erection.

The four-track subway would lead from the existing Washington street tunnel keeping beneath Washington street and would be so constructed that the shift in train service could be executed with no appreciable delay and in a night.

Connection with the Atlantic avenue loop would be made by an incline coming to the surface in the tenement block bounded by Washington, Harvard and Bennett streets and Harrison avenue, joining the elevated structure at the corner of Harrison avenue and Harvard street.

The two express tracks run inside the local tracks, cross-overs being installed at either end of the subway just beyond the Essex and Boylston-street stations of the Washington-street tunnel and before reaching the Dudley-street station. Underground twin stations are provided at Dover and Northampton streets for the local service and a double station at Dudley street where the subway divides.

The subway incline connecting the structure with the Forest Hills elevated structure rises within the block of tenement houses bounded by Cliff, Washington and St. James streets. The preferred route of the Grove Hall subway branch follows out beneath Dudley street and Blue Hill avenue to Grove Hall, providing for a station at Shirley square, the junction of Blue Hill avenue and Dudley street, and at the end in the rear of the Grove Hall car stables. The optional route of the latter branch follows Warren avenue and has no station between Dudley street and Grove Hall.

It is proposed to construct a loop at the Shirley square station for surface cars, giving local service down Blue Hill avenue from Grove Hall and from Dorchester. Another loop terminal for surface cars is proposed at the Grove Hall station for service from Mattapan, Dor-

BENEFIT PLAY TO AID SMITH FUND

NEW YORK—There will be a special performance of "Peg O' My Heart" with Laurette Taylor tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 at the Cort theater, under arrangement of the New York alumnae of the class of 1908 of Smith College, for the benefit of the million dollar endowment fund. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mrs. Cornelius Zabriskie, Mrs. Oswald G. Villard, Mrs. George W. Bacon, Mrs. Selden Bacon, Mrs. Felix Warburg and Mrs. William J. Curtis.

Previous efforts by alumnae of Smith have pledged \$965,000 towards the \$1,000,000 endowment fund. Success is felt certain now, with alumnae and friends of Smith planning to raise \$135,000 more before June 30, in order to obtain the general education board's \$200,000 which was pledged on condition that the college raise the balance of \$800,000 by that time. Pledges are payable July, 1915.

NO CHOICE FIRST ILLINOIS BALLOT

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—No choice was possible on the first joint ballot for United States senator in the Illinois Legislature Wednesday. The alignment of votes was: Sherman, Republican, 76; Lewis, Democrat, 80; Funk, Progressive, 25; Berlyn, Socialist, 4. Present, not voting, 7; absent, 1.

There also was no choice for the vacancy caused by the declaring void of William Lorimer's selection. Democratic National Committeeman Charles Boeschman stood for this vacancy with 50 votes, while Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican, had 50. Funk, Progressive, received 26 votes. Lorimer had one vote.

COLUMBIA ALUMNI RESTRICT VOTING

NEW YORK—At Columbia University alumni day reunion Wednesday, with 3000 present, John B. Pine '77, one of the trustees, and James Duane Livingston '83, also a member of the board, backed a proposal that the Columbia alumni body should be made up of those really interested in Columbia and its policies, and not graduates of other institutions. Charles H. Mape '80, who is a graduate of the college and engineering divisions of the university, was the only one to stand up for the universal suffrage of all the graduates in electing alumni as members of the board of trustees.

The alumni voted, however, to prepare a plan of balloting that would contain proper restrictions and preserve the privilege of the trustee ballot to only those alumni who were definitely interested in the university.

ACCOUNTANTS HOLD DINNER

Tax Commissioner Trefry and Deputy Tax Commissioner Andrews were speakers at the dinner of the Certified Public Accountants of Massachusetts, held last evening at the Exchange Club, with W. H. Rand presiding. J. E. Masters, Gideon Mansfield and W. C. Boyden were named as a committee on legislation.

COUNTY JUDGES MEET IN AUGUST

PT. WORTH, Kan.—Pt. Worth will again be host to the County Judges and County Commissioners' Association of Texas at its next meeting in August. The choice of meeting place was made by a unanimous vote recently.

DIRECT VOTE APPROVED

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The State Senate ratified the direct vote for United States senators' amendment by a vote of 48 to 0 Wednesday.

OFFICIALS OF BANK TO OFFER PRIZES TO BETTER CORN CROP

PHILADELPHIA.—The Corn Exchange National Bank here announces a series of prizes amounting to \$1250 to be offered to farmers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland for the best corn grown this year. The plan has for its object the stimulating of agricultural development so as to obtain the best possible results from the soil, thus increasing both quality and quantity of production and lowering prices of foodstuffs.

Cooperation of the officers of the agricultural colleges in the four states and of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia has already been promised. The American Bankers Association and many state bankers associations have been studying ways and means toward this end for several years and the prize plan has been adopted with considerable success in the West and South, but this is the first important attempt by any financial institution in the East to cooperate in a practical way with the movement.

In order to give every farmer an equal opportunity, the advantage of exceptionally good soil over less fertile sections has been minimized by dividing some states into several districts, within each of which prizes will be awarded for the best 10 ears of corn grown in 1913. Besides this there will be sweepstakes for the entire territory. Special prizes will also be offered for boys.

Arrangements have been made to have all corn entered in the contest marked and judged by the officers of the Pennsylvania State College, the State Agricultural College of Delaware, the Agricultural State College of New Jersey, and the Maryland agricultural colleges, after which it will be placed on exhibition in the Commercial Exchange in the Philadelphia bourse on Dec. 4, 5 and 6, 1913. In connection with this exhibition it is planned to hold a conference on the best methods of cooperation between the farmer and the banker.

NORTH SHORE CITY AUTHORIZES \$850,167 FOR 1913 EXPENSES

SALEM, Mass.—The city council yesterday afternoon adopted the annual appropriation bill amounting to \$850,167.78, cut down \$1500 from the first submission. This is some \$50,000 larger than last year. The increases are due to increased wages granted city laborers, one day off in five voted to the permanent firemen and the pension system voted by the people.

Award of \$25,000 worth of bonds, issued to pay the judgment against the city in the case of Miss Charlotte Fairfield, whose dock was filled, was given to the Salem Five Cents Savings Bank at a premium of \$96.37.

Application was voted to the army and navy authorities for one of the proposed memorial tablets from the battleship Maine, to be placed in city hall. A formal taking order was passed, under the emergency clause, to take an auxiliary supply of water from Miles' river brook, as was done last year.

BOYS INTERESTED IN PLAN TO VISIT SOUTH AMERICA

Mayor Fitzgerald and Charles Lyon Chandler of the state department at Washington, told the pupils of the English high school this noon of the efforts that are being made to send a few high school boys proficient in the Spanish language to South America on the Chamber of Commerce tour this spring.

The boys manifested a deep interest as the opportunities for taking this coveted trip were unfolded to them by the speakers.

Both the mayor and Mr. Chandler explained in a way easily understood by the boys how the United States is to be benefited by the development of trade with South America and just what the opportunities are to be for the American young man who is ambitious and energetic. The necessity of studying Spanish and Portuguese and of having a good knowledge of the commerce and industry of the Latin countries was impressed on the boys by the speakers.

SHOE FINDERS TO GATHER SOCIALLY

About 150 members of the New England Leather and Shoe Finders Association with their friends will gather in the American house this evening for the annual dinner of the organization. The dinner will be preceded by a business meeting and the election of officers. E. P. Young, the president, will take charge of the meeting.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club will be celebrated in the Hotel Somerset on Feb. 19.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ELECTS
At the annual business meeting of the Harvard University Christian Association held in Phillips Brooks house last night the following officers were elected for the ensuing: President, J. P. Brown '14, of Montclair, N. J.; vice-president, N. L. Tibbets '15, of Lowell; treasurer, J. C. Talbot '15, of Milton; secretary, H. Francke '15, of Cambridge.

CORN SHOW DATE SET
MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga.—A county corn show will be held here on Oct. 20.

MARINES TO LAND ON ATLANTIC COAST IF THEIR AID IS NEEDED

(Continued from page 4)

ability to supply cars in case of emergency.

General Wood also said that no request for use of militia has been made, and that no application for service had been received from any militia forces.

The government could not be prepared adequately to intervene in Mexico in less than two weeks, a high army official said today. It was declared that not enough troops could be made ready and landed on Mexican soil in less than that time.

7000 Troops Are Ready

The United States has about 7000 regulars stationed on or near the Mexican boundary, which would be instantly available for service should intervention be ordered.

These troops are scattered in four states, as follows:

California—One platoon each of twelfth infantry at Calexico, Campo and Tijuana; two companies coast artillery at Ft. Rosecrans.

Arizona—Yuma, one platoon twelfth infantry; Nogales, two troops, fourth cavalry; Huachuca, seven troops, fourth cavalry; Warren, one troop fourth cavalry; Hereford, one troop fourth cavalry; Douglas, headquarters ninth cavalry, two troops fourth cavalry and the twentieth infantry.

New Mexico—Huehita, one troop third cavalry; Pelea, one troop third cavalry.

Texas—El Paso, thirteenth cavalry; Ft. Bliss, headquarters, second cavalry, first battalion eighth infantry, twenty-second infantry; Sierra Blanca, one troop, third cavalry; Marfa, one troop, third cavalry; Shafter, one troop, third cavalry; Big Bend, one troop, fourth cavalry; Del Rio, one troop, fourth cavalry; Ft. Clark, five troops, fourth cavalry; Eagle Pass, one troop, fourth cavalry; Ft. McIntosh, one squad, fourth cavalry; Ft. Sam Houston, headquarters, third cavalry, and two battalions, third field artillery.

Within a few hours of the border are: Ft. Sill, Okla., five battalions fifth field artillery.

Ft. Riley, Kan., sixth field artillery; Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., seventh infantry, second and third battalion engineers and second squadron fifteenth cavalry.

Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., eleventh infantry and fourth field artillery.

Presidio, Cal., twelfth infantry.

MILITIA READY TO REPLACE PATROL ON BORDER OF MEXICO

WASHINGTON.—Should President Taft order intervention, it is said that the 7000 regular troops now on the Mexican border would be replaced by twice as many men from the organized militia.

Under the law the militia can be used for only three purposes—repelling invasion, supporting the constituted government and subduing local insurrections or disorders. In the military pay bill it was provided, however, that any militia man "accepting pay from the government" can be "drafted" into the volunteer army if he passes the army examination.

Army officials believe drafting would not be necessary, for the organized militia, it is said, has shown a willingness to volunteer.

There are 9142 officers and 112,710 enlisted men in the militia. In many states, no man is accepted unless he fills most of the army's requirements. Therefore, if these men should be drafted into the volunteer service, but few probably would be barred.

It would not be necessary to take into the federal service the militiamen who might be used to replace the present patrol on the border. Technically, these would be "repelling an invasion."

"There is intense interest throughout the militia," said Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, chief of the division of militia affairs of the war department, today, "and every man is looking forward to the possibility of active service. We have received no requests as yet for service. However, I know that in every state, every commanding officer is beset with inquiries as to the possibility of seeing service."

JUAREZ SOLDIERS READY TO UNITE

EL PASO, Tex.—If American troops invade Mexico at Juarez they will find the federalists and rebels fighting side by side to oppose their entry, according to statements by rebels today.

The mobilization of all rebel forces in northern Chihuahua, which has been ordered by rebel leaders, is for the purpose of aiding the federal garrison of 1200 in Juarez to resist invasion, it is stated.

Rebel leaders declare the Juarez garrison has already quietly gone over to Diaz, although Colonel Vasquez, commander there, maintains that the men are still loyal to Madero. There are 3000 rebel troops in the district, and all are moving to the outskirts of Juarez. Reports of disorders at Ciudad Chihuahua are brought by refugees. There are hundreds of Americans in Chihuahua.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

"DON GIOVANNI" REPEATED

Ramon Blanchart, a baritone who has been with the Boston Opera Company ever since it started, and who has been for the last two winters an instructor in the opera school of the New England Conservatory of Music, appeared Wednesday evening at the Boston opera house in the title role of "Don Giovanni," the Mozart work which was revived under the distinguished musical direction of Felix Weingartner last week. Again Mr. Weingartner conducted in a manner which brought him the applause of a nicely appreciative house. Again Miss Destinn sang the dramatic soprano role of the piece with the elevation of vocal style and with the richness of tone which it so exactly demands; again Miss Nielsen interpreted the ingratiating arias of the lyric soprano role to the pleasure of her listeners; again Mr. McCormack in the tenor role believed the dramatic tension of the work with two glowing soliloquies; and again Mr. Didur exhibited his delightful reading of the buffo bass role. Miss Amenden her dignified study of the mezzo soprano role and Mr. Tavecchia and Mr. Mardones their effective interpretations of the two low bass parts.

A long line of accomplished artists appeared at the curtain calls in the middle of the evening, singers and actors who gave all the talent in their possession to characterization in song and action of the interesting personages of the eighteenth century master-work. And in answer to reiterated applause Mr. Weingartner, the musical director who for three weeks is making the Boston opera house one of the four or five foremost lyric theaters in the world, appeared in the line with the impersonators of Don Giovanni, Donna Elvira, Zerlina, Donna Anna, Don Ottavio, Leporello and Masetto.

Mr. Blanchart as Don Giovanni undoubtedly made the most striking success of his career in Boston. In its purely picturesque quality his impersonation is to be classed with Mr. Amato's Iago and Mr. Clement's Des Grieux. In its quality of character interpretation it is one of the great masculine portraits produced in the four years of local operatic art in Boston. Concealed with extraordinary clearness and worked out with perfect consistency, Mr. Blanchart's Don Giovanni was the figure of the ancient Spanish legend in appealing poetic guise. Without the slightest trace of realism, his evocation had a chivalric, romantic, fantastic stamp in agreement with the Mozartean Don Juan melody. Mr. Blanchart in his impersonation recognized what the composer in designing his themes recognized, the dramatic seriousness of the libretto. This artist succeeded in the enormously difficult task of keeping in the character of Don Giovanni every moment he was on the stage. He did so by never striking off on a false track which he would have to abandon presently for a new start. He had a definite idea of the character, one which he knew would work from the moment when Don Giovanni is first dragged on the scene by Donna Anna to the moment when he is finally carried off in the grasp of the man of stone.

The overwhelming importance of the motive of satire in the drama was something that Mr. Blanchart comprehended and presented with consummate skill. The utter futility of the cavalier's pursuit was expressed in the artist's portrayal throughout. Don Giovanni, whatever social forces he defied, whether those represented by the Spanish commander's daughter, those by the woman of the middle rank from Burgos, or those by the peasant girl from the countryside of Seville, was mocked at every step. The satire had all the keener edge because Don Giovanni always respected the chivalric code and lived according to its letter. Only a humorist who to its understands the humor of the stage of Calderon can cope with a character like this one. Mozart found the musical key to character in Spanish drama through a sympathy like that through which Schubert found the musical key to scene and mood in German poetry. Mr. Blanchart comprehends Mozart's role of Don Giovanni because he understands the social meaning of the Don Juan legend, just as a few interpreters of the Schubert songs excel because they know the social values that are measured in the poems to which Schubert wrote melodies. Expert singing of "Finch" and "d'vino" or of "Deh vieni" is not worth a zero, as Zerlina would say, unless the singer has an idea of the satiric picture of manners intended by the originators of the "Don Juan" drama. Happily on Wednesday evening the singer of Don Giovanni's recitatives and arias proved to be finely schooled vocally as well as thoroughly grounded dramatically for his important work.

"HAENSEL" PERFORMED

At a special performance at the Boston opera house Wednesday afternoon Mme. Schumann-Heink appeared in "Haensel and Gretel," taking the part of the witch, and giving her audience an idea of what can be made of a secondary operatic role which allows the artist possession of the stage for only a few minutes. A smaller house greeted the great contralto than probably would have if her role had been one which kept her coming on time and time again in the course of the afternoon to display her voice. Those who were present were put in possession of an operatic portrait which they may exhibit with as much pride as may those who can boast of having a copy of this artist's Azucena.

Mme. Schumann-Heink is powerful as the tragic figure of the gypsy in "Trova-tore," and she is captivating as the comedy character of the witch in "Haensel and Gretel." Take your choice. Most people, if they were lost in the woods, would prefer to meet the woman of the

comedy than the one of the tragedy. The witch's fires are lighted for a happier purpose on the whole than are the gypsy's. A benign denizen of the forest, one that likes children who stray near her hut and oven while she seems not to, is the sort of character Mme. Schumann-Heink evoked in the contralto role of the second act of Humperdinck's lyric fairy tale. She really got everything ready for the children to play their pranks on her and laid out the program of their exploit of the oven for them with great care, laughing all the time over her shoulder to see how keenly they took to it.

Miss Fisher, as Gretel, and Miss Swartz, as Hans, show improvement in general interpretation, and bring out original details of action with every new appearance. All the artists assisting in the performance did admirably. Mr. Hinshaw, Miss Robeson, Mme. DeCourcy and Miss Sharlow. Mr. Caplet conducted in his usual capital manner in this piece.

The opera was followed by one act of "Coppelia," performed to the delight of the house by Miss Galli and the ballet, Mr. Strony conducting.

CASTS CHANGED

Mr. Zenatello is to sing with Miss Garden in "Carmen" at the Boston opera house Feb. 19 in place of Mr. Dalmore, whose engagement, the opera managers announce today, is canceled. Mr. Laflite will sing on the evening of Feb. 22 in "Louise" with Miss Garden.

Mme. Edvina appears in "The Jewels of the Madonna" Feb. 17, and Mr. Marcoux makes his last Boston appearance of the season at that time. Mme. Melis and Mr. Zenatello sing in "The Girl of the Golden West" Feb. 21. Miss Marcel appears with regular Boston opera singers in "Aida" on the afternoon of Feb. 22, Mr. Weingartner conducting.

ESSEX W. C. T. U. WORKERS HOLDING ANNUAL SESSION

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Representatives from temperance unions in all parts of Essex county are here today for the annual midwinter convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Two sessions were scheduled for this gathering, the first being held in the Burrill Street Church of Christ.

Following an executive session at 1:30 o'clock Mrs. Abby Stevens opens the afternoon meeting, and Mrs. Clara E. Webber, state superintendent of work among lumbermen, will speak.

MRS. STEVENSON CHELSEA SPEAKER

Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, state president; Mrs. Gleason, county president, and Miss Cora S. Stoddard, secretary of the Allied Temperance Forces, with the Rev. Sarkis M. Albarian, an Armenian preacher, are the speakers at the all-day meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in the vestry of the Cary avenue church, Chelsea, today. The gathering was arranged by the Lynn and Winthrop branches of the union.

Music will be provided by Miss Marion Whitney and Mrs. Marion Robinson and Miss Mary Shackford.

INCREASED FIRE PROTECTION ASKED

A new central fire station for Malden, the addition of a motor combination truck for Maplewood, and a chief's motor runabout, an extension of the fire alarm system to include an alarm for each of the large manufacturing plants and purchase of a motor steamer for the central fire station will be urged upon the city council by Fire Commissioner Nutter at the next meeting.

Appropriations for increasing the motor apparatus and fire alarm system will be asked of the council while the water department will be asked to continue the extension work of the high pressure system.

S. S. CARPATHIA IS DUE SATURDAY

Due here today, the Cunarder Carpathia will not arrive before Saturday afternoon from Liverpool and Queens-town, according to wireless advices received today. At 10 a. m. today she was 770 miles east of Boston lights. The Carpathia is bringing seven saloon, 173 second cabin and 334 steerage passengers. Those in the saloon include: Mrs. M. Beck and two children, C. H. Hart and wife, Mrs. L. S. Kennett and Mrs. T. L. Pike. Captain Rostron is no longer in command of the Carpathia, having been transferred to the Campania in the New York-Liverpool service. Captain Prothero succeeded Captain Rostron.

COURT TO RUN UNTIL JUNE

WASHINGTON.—The House resists the Senate amendment continuing the commerce court from March 4 to June 30. It is proposed, however, to provide for the court in a deficiency bill until such time as the court may be abolished by act of Congress and its jurisdiction transferred to some other court.

CAN CLUB HAS DINNER

Members of the Everett Can Club held their annual dinner at the Quincy House last night. Those who spoke included Mayor James Chambers of Everett, Representative J. H. Stone, Representative A. E. Bliss and former Representative J. E. Cavanagh.

Added to New England Thrift is Its Purchasing Ability and Its Wise Spending Inclinations

In New England there are 10 motor vehicles registered for each thousand of population, as against 8 motor vehicles for each thousand of population in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan



THIS fact is as illuminating in a new way as it is striking from a business point of view. It shows that New England, while a big producer, is also a leading consumer of high priced commodities, even luxuries. From the advertising standpoint it is interesting to know how to best reach this purchasing ability.

This newspaper is widely and thoroughly circulated throughout Boston, its suburbs and New England, and goes largely to a class of people who are able to buy the luxuries, as well as the comforts—and who do buy and buy liberally. And what's more to the point, they buy in a large degree from what they see offered in their favorite paper. Mr. New England advertiser, right now is a good time to get in regular touch with the Monitor's representative and strong purchasing power.

This Newspaper is proving profitable to many New England advertisers and distributors — why not be among them?

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AT LATHES HAND—In East Cambridge; 3 to 4 years' experience on Gisholt turret lathe; 25-30 hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or skilled help send stamp for blank.

BLACKSMITH (jobbing auto); \$2.50-3.00 per hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or skilled help send stamp for blank.

BOOK FINISHER—Wanted, a steady, reliable man on printed work. THE ROSE BINDER CO., 903 Boylston st., Boston 17.

BOY WANTED—In architecture office. ADOLPH SECK, 94 Arlington st., Hyde Park, Mass.; tel. H. P. 406.

CHANNELLER on power machine, boys and youths' fine shoes; one channeler turned on boys' and youths' fine shoes; steady work. THAYER-OSBORNE SHOE CO., Farmington, N. H.

CHAUFFEUR wanted—American, 25-30, single, strictly temperate and of good habits; no other need apply; competent to make Pope-Hartford car; going to camp April 5; season 7 to 8 months; good wages; must have good references; apply to MR. CHURCH, 24 1/2 North st., Boston.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN wanted who understands Whitlock; come at once prepared to go to work. AMESBURY CO. MILL, 235 Washington st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED HELP of all kinds wanted for the manufacture of shoes. Apply GEO. E. KEITH CO., 288 A st., Boston.

HIGH-GRADE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER needs temperate, industrious, printer who understands and operates a lithographic press; good work on cylinder press; steady work; THE MERCURY, 80 Main st., Medford, Mass.

HORSESHOER wanted in South Boston; 12 to 15 years' experience; good wages; apply to MR. CHURCH, 24 1/2 North st., Boston.

MAINTENANCE for a manufacturing business; must be below 30, be familiar with business law as well as patent, trademark and copyright laws; typewriter rapidly and be willing to devote some of his time to legal office work; apply by letter only. "HOLCO" CO., 200 First st., East Cambridge, Mass.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR—Steady job in country town for good man. V. HOSKINS, 2150 Commonwealth av., Auburndale, Mass.

LOOM FIXERS and weavers—Five good loom fixers for looms; also a number of weavers; apply to NASHAWENA MILLS, New Bedford, Mass.

ROLLER MAN (10 hours a day); \$12 week; steady work; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or skilled help send stamp for blank.

STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMAN—College education; experienced in design of steel work; must be able to make architectural and mechanical drawings from measurements; state wages expected and to whom references. Apply to MR. CHURCH, 24 1/2 North st., Boston.

TOOL GRINDER wanted, who has had experience in grinding all sorts of tools on a Brown & Sharpe grinding machine. CO. Cyprian pk., Waltham, Mass.

WANTED—A shoe cutters on women's shoes; best shoe; steady work; steady wages; apply to LUNN & SWEET, 500 W. Main st., Boston.

WANTED—An experienced draftsman; must be able to make architectural and mechanical drawings from measurements; state wages expected and to whom references. Apply to MR. CHURCH, 24 1/2 North st., Boston.

WANTED—A competent married couple, no children, on orchard farm; wife for cooking and housework; man must understand plowing and care of small amount of stock; a good home for respectable couple; apply by letter only; state wages and give reference. H. L. KEYSER, Green Me.

WANTED—Good, reliable, strictly temperate man; 25-30 years; must be able to make architectural and mechanical drawings from measurements; state wages expected and to whom references. Apply to MR. CHURCH, 24 1/2 North st., Boston.

WANTED—A competent married couple, no children, on orchard farm; wife for cooking and housework; man must understand plowing and care of small amount of stock; a good home for respectable couple; apply by letter only; state wages and give reference. H. L. KEYSER, Green Me.

WANTED—A reliable woman for general housework; good wages; good home; apply to MR. CHURCH, 24 1/2 North st., Boston.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; no washing or ironing; or with washing and ironing and less housework. MRS. HENRY DELANEY, 104 Somerset st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted in Dorchester; 5 in family; \$5 week; board and room; Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or skilled help send stamp for blank.

LADY will give small wages for references; of neat woman with good references; inquire of MRS. J. DAY, 108 Massachusetts st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS wanted in Boston; 10 years' experience; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAID wanted for light general housework; first-class; good wages; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER to take care of 2 children; must go home nights. MRS. L. A. PREWITT, 235 Magnolia st., Dorchester, Mass.

NEAT, TRUSTWORTHY young colored girl for general dining room work in a restaurant; experienced; not over 20; MARTIN'S RESTAURANT, 751 South st., Roslindale, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS wanted in Jamaica Plain for tailor; \$5-6 week; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS (on mattress) wanted in Boston; \$7 week; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SECOND GIRL (Protestant) wanted for Boston; \$5 week; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for South Boston; \$10 week; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STITCHER (union specialty) wanted in Boston; \$5 week; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ATTENDANT or companion—Position wanted by single, middle-aged man; refined, kind-hearted, cheerful, handy; traveling and selling goods; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BAKER wants situation, all-round man, as 2nd or 3rd hand, hotel or bakery; inquire of MRS. J. DAY, 108 Massachusetts st., Boston.

BILLING CLERK (Elliot-Fisher), stenographer and switchboard operator (30); single, residence Stoneham; \$10 week; one year's practical experience. Mention N. E. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER and CLERK (2); 20 years' experience; 10 years' experience; would like position with interior decorator; 20 years' experience. Mention N. E. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, age 30, single, residence West Somerville; \$10-12 week; high school education; 10 years' experience. Mention N. E. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, also general office work; 40 years' experience; 10 years' experience; can take full charge; mention 8088. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in accounting and analyzing profits and losses; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience. Mention N. E. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER (double entry) and stenographer; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience. Mention N. E. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER with practical experience, single, middle-aged, capable of taking entire charge, desires position with a good man and is willing to pay a good salary. R. H. LEBER, 360 Westwood, Weymouth, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER and general office work; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience; 10 years' experience. Mention N. E. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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Classified Advertisements

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

NEAT GIRL, desires position in city, to home nights. MABEL BROWN, 100 Washington st., Boston.

NEAT COLORED GIRL, would like a place in flat with small family. MISS BROWN, 100 Washington st., Boston.

NURSERY GOVERNESS (private tutor), 10, single, residence Ipswich taken course FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

NURSERYMAID, experienced, wants the care of one or two children. MISS O. BARNES, 23 Greenleaf st., Boston.

OFFICE WORK, typist and cashier (21), single, residence South Boston, 10 week, FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PARISIAN DRESSMAKER, just arrived, robes, also remodeling all kinds of Parisian dresses position in first-class establishment, or would of day. ALICE BEE, 100 Washington st., Boston.

POSITION wanted by young woman as companion or attendant. Please apply to H. STIMPSON, 11 Grosvenor rd., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

POSITION wanted by middle-aged woman in small family of elderly people. BURNHAM, 42 State st., Somerville.

PROTESTANT GIRL, would like situation at general household; good cook and neat; apply by letter. MISS MOXA, 120 Second st., Everett, Mass.

PROTESTANT GIRL, would like place to house, address MISS MARY SIFTON, 100 Washington st., Boston.

PROTESTANT WOMAN of refinement, desires position as companion or attendant, or as companion to elderly person, or as companion to children, kind, neat, and tactful; would be glad to accept of any position. Address MISS MARY SIFTON, 100 Washington st., Boston.

REFINED AMERICAN WOMAN, with experience, would like light housekeeping as a companion or helper to elderly lady or couple; best references. Address MISS ALICE W. LADD, Box 20, Needham, Mass.

REFINED WOMAN wishes position as housekeeper and companion with elderly lady or couple, or as companion to elderly person, or as companion to children, kind, neat, and tactful; would be glad to accept of any position. Address MISS ALICE W. LADD, Box 20, Needham, Mass.

RELIABLE, PRACTICAL WOMAN, desires position as visiting companion, or as housekeeper, or as companion to elderly person, or as companion to children, kind, neat, and tactful; would be glad to accept of any position. Address MISS ALICE W. LADD, Box 20, Needham, Mass.

RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN, would like work in house, or as companion to elderly person, or as companion to children, kind, neat, and tactful; would be glad to accept of any position. Address MISS ALICE W. LADD, Box 20, Needham, Mass.

RELIABLE SCOTCH WOMAN, with experience, would like light housekeeping as a companion or helper to elderly lady or couple; best references. Address MISS ALICE W. LADD, Box 20, Needham, Mass.

RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN, would like work in house, or as companion to elderly person, or as companion to children, kind, neat, and tactful; would be glad to accept of any position. Address MISS ALICE W. LADD, Box 20, Needham, Mass.

SALES LADY (21), single, residence Everett, 100 Washington st., Boston.

SECOND COOK of chambermaid in home, 250 Lincoln st., Boston.

SEWING by the day for women by day, or as companion to elderly person, or as companion to children, kind, neat, and tactful; would be glad to accept of any position. Address MISS ALICE W. LADD, Box 20, Needham, Mass.

SITUATION wanted to do chamberwork or plain laundry, to go home nights. MISS EPPIE CAMPBELL, 100 Washington st., Boston.

SITUATION for Protestant young woman to care for elderly person, or as companion to elderly person, or as companion to children, kind, neat, and tactful; would be glad to accept of any position. Address MISS ALICE W. LADD, Box 20, Needham, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, light bookkeeping, residence Chelsea, 4 years' experience; take 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2400, 2500, 2600, 2700, 2800, 2900, 3000, 3100, 3200, 3300, 3400, 3500, 3600, 3700, 3800, 3900, 4000, 4100, 4200, 4300, 4400, 4500, 4600, 4700, 4800, 4900, 5000, 5100, 5200, 5300, 5400, 5500, 5600, 5700, 5800, 5900, 6000, 6100, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500, 6600, 6700, 6800, 6900, 7000, 7100, 7200, 7300, 7400, 7500, 7600, 7700, 7800, 7900, 8000, 8100, 8200, 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800, 8900, 9000, 9100, 9200, 9300, 9400, 9500, 9600, 9700, 9800, 9900, 10000, 10100, 10200, 10300, 10400, 10500, 10600, 10700, 10800, 10900, 11000, 11100, 11200, 11300, 11400, 11500, 11600, 11700, 11800, 11900, 12000, 12100, 12200, 12300, 12400, 12500, 12600, 12700, 12800, 12900, 13000, 13100, 13200, 13300, 13400, 13500, 13600, 13700, 13800, 13900, 14000, 14100, 14200, 14300, 14400, 14500, 14600, 14700, 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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

BROOKLINE

Next week has been set apart as men's week in the Brookline public schools. A special invitation has been extended to the men to visit the schools. Four art lectures are to be given in the public library under the auspices of the Education Society. Huger Elliot will talk Feb. 18. Henry Caro-Delville will speak March 4. Lorado Taft of Chicago will lecture some time in March, and Ralph Adams Cram will speak on "Church Architecture" in April.

MALDEN

At the annual meeting of the Malden and Everett Christian Endeavor Union at the First Congregational church yesterday, the following officers were elected: President, L. E. Winchell of Everett; secretary, Miss Jessie A. Christie of Malden; treasurer, E. E. Kurtz of Everett.

At a special meeting of the school committee last evening it was voted to request an appropriation of \$224,400.

STONEHAM

A mass meeting to hear Inspectors Theodore W. Swift and C. E. Jennings speak on the proposed consolidation of the mail service with the Boston district will be held in the armory Friday night.

Washington A. Coles will give an entertainment in the Baptist church this evening, under the auspices of the Boys' Club.

READING

The musical clubs of Bowdoin College will give a concert in high school hall March 28.

Thomas Curley and Elmer S. Forbes of the Massachusetts Civic League are to address a public meeting in Masonic hall on the evening of Feb. 19 on housing and playgrounds.

MAYNARD

Riverside Cooperative Association has elected: President, Albert Batley; treasurer, Gavin Taylor; clerk, George Murphy; manager, Frank Jones; auditors, William Naylor and Hiram Parkin; directors, Albert Batley, James B. Lord, Fred Axford, William H. Scully and George Murphy.

NEWTON

Mrs. Charles Jones of Wellesley, county superintendent of the W. C. T. U., spoke today at a meeting under the auspices of the West Newton branch.

The Men's League of the Newton Highlands Congregational church will meet this evening.

CONCORD

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Trinitarian Congregational church has elected: President, Miss Dorothy Tewksbury; vice-president, William Smith; secretary, Miss Gertrude Towle; treasurer, Miss Gertha Love.

WEBSTER

E. P. Morton camp, 85, S. of V., met last night.

Nathaniel Lyon post, 61, G. A. R., will hold a meeting tonight.

Mt. Sinai lodge, K. of P., will meet this evening.

WHITMAN

At the February meeting of the Board of Trade action will be taken on the question of asking the state highway commission to build a state highway on Bedford street, from Temple street to East Bridge street.

WINCHESTER

Percy B. Metcalf of Glen road has announced his candidacy for selectman. Chairman Preston Pond of the board of selectmen has returned from a trip to the Panama canal.

SHARON

The annual roll call of the Baptist church was held last evening. A reception for the new pastor and his wife, the Rev. and Mrs. Clifton H. Walcott, was held.

BEDFORD

A public meeting will be held this evening in the town hall by the Bedford Civic Club, and a talk on "The Telephone System of Today" will be given by William C. Bamberg.

WALTHAM

In the Universalist church parlors, Saturday evening, an equal suffrage rally will be conducted under the direction of the Waltham Equal Suffrage League.

REVERE

The school board has voted to put an article in the town warrant asking for an appropriation to finish the upper floor of the Waitt school at North Revere.

WATERTOWN

Members of the Watertown Woman's Club were the guests yesterday afternoon of the Woman's Charity Club of Boston.

LEXINGTON

Arthur C. Stone addressed the members of Lexington grange. Patrons of Husbandry, last evening in historic hall.

FRANKLIN

The Parent-Teachers Association held a social in Assembly hall, Horace Mann building, Wednesday evening.

EVERETT

Mayor James Chambers has signed the contract for a motor police patrol costing \$3600, to be delivered April 1.

WINTHROP

The Ladies Aid Society of Winthrop Beach church meets in the vestry this afternoon.

DEDHAM

The Boys Club of the First Unitarian church has elected: President, Sidney Batchelder; vice-president, Roger Greenlaw; secretary, Abbott Cutter; treasurer, Duncan Scarborough; Webb Smith, chairman membership committee.

The Men's Club of the First Congregational church will hold its next meeting Monday evening. George W. Field of Sharon, chairman of the fish and game commission, will speak.

MELROSE

George Nightingale, instructor in the commercial department of the high school, has resigned to enter business, and Miss Lida Bassett, head of the commercial department of the North Attleboro high school, has been elected to the position.

An illustrated address on Ceylon was given by Herbert E. Heathfield before the Highlands Woman's Club yesterday.

QUINCY

The Rev. Edward A. Horton, D. D., of Boston, was the speaker at the Lincoln meeting of the Woman's Alliance of the Wollaston Unitarian church yesterday afternoon.

Members of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Union Congregational church of Houghs Neck were the guests of Mrs. A. A. Brown at her home on Sea street, Wednesday afternoon.

ROCKLAND

The board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. will entertain the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary at their rooms Monday evening.

Mother Goose entertainment will be held in Grand Army hall Saturday afternoon, when the Woman's Club will observe children's day.

BRAintree

"The War in the Balkans" was the subject of an address by Dr. Robert H. Lord of Harvard College before the Men's Club of All Souls Unitarian church, Wednesday evening.

MARLBORO

General Joseph Badger chapter, D. A. R., will meet this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles F. Robinson, Newton street.

\$30,000,000 IN SPOKANE BANKS
SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane banks carry deposits of nearly \$30,000,000, according to replies sent to Comptroller of Currency Murray, who asked for statements in the condition of banks at the close of business on Feb. 4. Loans are also large, the amount (including discounts) being \$20,416,544.43. In spite of this the amount of cash on hand is large, being about \$11,500,000. The surplus is near the \$2,000,000 mark, \$1,737,772.11.

WOMEN BUY Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
NEW CASTLE, Pa.—The Y. M. C. A. has arranged with the Y. M. C. A. to purchase for \$50,000 the Y. M. C. A. building, donated to the young men of the city by Evangelist Ira D. Sankey. The building will be remodeled and used for Y. M. C. A. purposes. The Y. M. C. A. last month dedicated a \$125,000 structure.

10,000 FREIGHT CARS ORDERED
PHILADELPHIA—Contracts have been made for the Pennsylvania railroad system for 10,000 freight cars, to cost \$13,441,000. This is part of the 12,300 new cars, estimated to cost \$16,000,000, for which the company asked bids about two weeks ago. In the construction of the 10,000 cars actually ordered about 240,000 tons of steel will be used.

RAILROAD IS INCORPORATED
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The Trans-Appalachian railroad has been incorporated to build a railroad connecting Parkersburg, W. Va., with Covington, Va. The proposed line would cross the Chesapeake Ohio railroad at Marlinton, thence to Covington. It would be 150 miles in length.

HOW TO WALK SHOWN
A number of young women from the Sargent gymnasium, as well as motion pictures and young men who have taken the Municipal A. A. hikes, illustrated how to walk in an open meeting conducted in the Boston University gymnasium last night by Dr. Dudley A. Sargent.

BRIDGE PLANS ARE APPROVED

MEDIA, Pa.—Final plans for the bridge over Chester river, at Fifth street, Chester, were approved recently by the board of Delaware county commissioners. They were prepared by Henry H. Quinn of Philadelphia. It will be 178 feet long and will be of concrete.

OREGON BONDS SOLD
CORVALLIS, Ore.—Forty-year 5 per cent refunding bonds in the sum of \$31,397.08, bids for which were opened by the city council recently, have been sold at a premium of \$860, with interest to date. The bid of Sidney Spitzer & Co. of Toledo, O., was accepted.

COLLEGE TO RUN DAIRY TRAIN
COLUMBIA, Mo.—The first train of the college of agriculture of the University of Missouri this year will be run between Kansas City and St. Louis March 2 to 8 over the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. The train will be devoted to dairy and poultry instruction.

HARVARD CALLS DEBATORS
Call has been issued for candidates for the Harvard debating team. The question to be discussed is: "Resolved, That the present attitude of the United States in desiring to exempt our coastwise trade from Panama canal tolls is justifiable."

RATES PER INCH—For advertisements with cuts: For 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$2.10. For 13 to 25 times (per insertion) \$1.68. For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40. For advertisements without cuts: For 1 to 12 times (per insertion) \$1.68. For 13 to 25 times (per insertion) \$1.40. For 26 or more times (per insertion) \$1.40.

REAL ESTATE—OREGON
HOOD RIVER, OREGON
Apple Ranch

I have a very desirable Ranch home to dispose of for a neighbor who has other property to develop. Write me for information.

W. H. STEPHENS, Portland, Oregon

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA
SMALL TRACT choice citrus fruit land in highland lake region of Florida, touching main line railroad Jacksonville to Tampa; 220-foot elevation; 2 miles from Auburndale. Write CAPT. A. E. HINES, Mgr. Auburndale Branch Florida Citrus Exchange, Auburndale, Fla.

REAL ESTATE
MAPLEHILL FARM—Cows milked with machine, milk sales \$25 a day; 12 mts. and still devote his whole time to the work. The other members shall serve without pay.

CALIFORNIA LANDS
SURVEYS and REPORTS made for interested investors in California lands, including a civil engineer of 25 years' exp., refer to any San Francisco bank. DAVENPORT, BROS. & CO., 430 South Bldg., Boston.

REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON
PORT ANGELES, Wash.—For reliable information regarding farm lands, improved or unimproved, city property, business or residence, write McDUGALL & HOOKER, P. O. Box 192, Port Angeles, Wash.

APARTMENTS TO LET
520 BEACON STREET
NEAR MASS. AVENUE

New 6-story apartment building is completed and now ready for inspection by those desiring small high-class apartments; suites contain 2 and 4 rooms, bath and reception hall; every possible improvement and appointment; elevator and telephone service; shower bath and vacuum cleaning system in each suite. Apply on premises daily 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.; Sunday 2-5.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONERS' OFFICE—sublet mornings or afternoons. Address V 47, Monitor office.

ROOMS

CAMBRIDGE Y. M. C. A.—Single and double rooms to rent for men; electric light, steam heat, shower bath; 820 Mass. ave. (10 min. from Park st.).

FINELY FURNISHED front and back parlor near Symphony Hall; balance of flat occupied by single man; home for man and wife or mother and daughter; references. Address W 6 Monitor office.

FOUR ELEVATORS
TO BE ERECTED

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—Settlement of the sack problem in Columbia county may prove the outcome of a recent move of the Whitstone-Turner Warehouse Company of Dayton, stockholders of which have subscribed \$30,000 for construction of elevators at Dayton, Turner, Whitstone and Newell Siding.

The elevators will have a capacity of 500,000 bushels and will be so equipped that grain can be cleaned, elevated and loaded into cars in bulk. The board of directors of the company has been instructed to secure bids for the erection of the buildings which will take place in the early summer.

ALDERMEN FAVOR MAYOR'S BILL
WALTHAM, Mass.—The board of aldermen held a special meeting last night to act on the petition of Mayor Duane to have the Legislature legalize the appointments of Miss Vera Ryan as assessor and Miss Ida Anna Ryan as superintendent of public buildings and grounds of this city. The aldermen adopted a resolution that the Legislature should hear the merits of the mayor's proposed bill.

DISSOLUTION PLAN PRESENTED
ST. LOUIS—The Union Pacific dissolution plan, approved by Attorney-General Wickersham, was submitted to the federal circuit court of appeals here on Wednesday. Presiding Judge W. H. Sanborn and District Judge W. I. Smith heard the project. The attorneys for the government and for the Harriman interests will discuss the plan Feb. 24.

PROGRESSIVE DINNER PLANS MADE
Women will be guests at the Progressive party statewide conference and dinner to be held in Irvington street armory Feb. 22. The speakers are to include Henry Allen of Kansas, Mary Antin of New York, Charles Sumner Bird, Norman H. White, Daniel J. Cosgrove, Joseph Walker and Stewart Anderson of Springfield.

PORT NELSON CHOSEN TERMINUS
WINNIPEG, Man.—Choice of Port Nelson as the northern terminal of the Hudson Bay railway, now under construction, was announced here Wednesday by the Canadian government. Chief engineer Hazen spent several months examining the advantages of both Churchill and Port Nelson.

PIPE LINE TO CARRY COAL
CHICAGO—Forwarding coal from the Illinois fields to Chicago by pipe line is a project said to be projected by local financiers. The plan is to pump the coal by hydraulic power. Isaac Randolph, engineer of the sanitary district, is behind the project.

MEN'S SUITS TO BE SNUG
CLEVELAND, O.—Snug fitting coats and trousers are to be fashionable and light coats the correct thing in men's wear, it was said at the convention headquarters of the National Association of Merchant Tailors Wednesday.

GAS SUPPLY FAILS
MONCTON, N. B.—On account of the failure of the natural gas supply, practically all industries here have been forced to suspend. Tallow candles and oil lamps have been brought into use in many business places and households.

INSURANCE—ENGLAND
FIRE
LOSS OF PROFITS
MARINE
INSURANCE

Cables: "Westlich, Liverpool." A. B. C. Code, 8th Edition. Telephone: 9475 Central.

POLICIES effected in every department of insurance at HOME and ABROAD at current rates.

Universal Correspondence invited.

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Latham, Viner & Latham
Commission Agents
Importers and Exporters
Liverpool Exchange News Room, ENGLAND

ANTIQUES
Antique and Early Period FURNITURE

Biggs Antique Company, Inc.
315 East Franklin St., RICHMOND, VA.

Our reproductions of Colonial Mahogany Furniture are hand made and absolutely true to design. Cuts cheerfully sent.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
RAPIDLY accumulating orders are seriously hampering the output of a plant with twenty successful years of manufacturing articles of unlimited demand. A proposition that will bear the closest examination of any conservative man with capital, seeking a safe and profitable investment, and if practical, a good paying position for himself, may be had by addressing THOMAS W. PAXSON, attorney, 626 Gurney building, Syracuse, N. Y.

TOURS
EUROPE—Wanted, chaperon to assist securing party and secure the tour for services rendered; splendid comprehensive tour sailing June 18 by Mediterranean; \$500. Write today for booklet and terms. A. B. ROSENBERG, 333 N. Main st., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

LAWYERS
WILLIAM DONAHUE
Attorney and Counselor at Law
1 Liberty Street, New York

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

WILLIAM M. WHITMIRE, Lawyer
613 Sumner Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer
PITTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

PRIVATE TUTOR—PITTSBURGH
LADY to tutor; third year high school work. Address 1514 Keenan Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UPHOLSTERING AND MATTRESSES
FURNITURE REPAIRED and upholstered; old hair mattresses made over like new. Phone Mad. 3292. JACOB UMLAUF, Richmond, Va.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED
REFINED WOMEN
With good presence, wanted in all parts of the U. S.; capable of interviewing people for each office and not only the person actually doing the prohibited thing but also his employer and every person connected in so doing shall be punished by such fine.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED—N. Y.
REPRESENTATIVES wanted to call on Bible students with a proposition that has proven itself; references required: good character, postal address, A. V. SCRIPT, 179 West 73d st., New York.

AGENTS WANTED
AGENTS WANTED—To sell a line of high-grade toilet preparations; good sellers; liberal commissions; package containing six 25c articles sent on receipt of 75c in stamps. Write for particulars. THE WILCOX COMPANY, Wakefield, R. I.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS
REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO

WE HAVE HAD 25 years' experience in handling high grade investment and real-estate properties. Can offer in these lines some of the most attractive bargains. We maintain a most efficient rental department. Also have on hand money to loan on real estate at lowest rates. J. GRAPTON PARKER & CO., 90 W. Washington Street, Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS
MARION TYLER
Voice Training, Developing and Interpretation. Also Voice Placing for Dramatics, Lecturing, etc. 402 Kimball Hall, Tel. Drexel 2081, Chicago.

OFFICES TO LET—CHICAGO
ESTABLISHED PRACTITIONER can secure beautiful office in choice State st. building; reasonable. Address K 8, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

PAINTING AND DECORATING
OTTO E. HAHN, Painting and Decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 City-bourne ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1635.

MILLINERY SCHOOLS—CHICAGO
Miss Maud Milburn, School—Positions secured for graduates. Write for circular. 1201 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

LAWYERS
ELLIAM C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

DENTISTRY
DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
203 N. Wacker Street Chicago

Advertisements
Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

Phone Edgewater 2531 Chicago

NOTICES
CITY OF BOSTON

Ordinances of 1912 Chapter 10
Concerning
Park and Recreation Department

In the Year Nineteen Hundred and Thirteen.
Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:

Section 1. The park and recreation department, which has been established, shall be under the charge of a board of park and recreation commissioners to consist of three members, one of whom shall be a landscape engineer or an architect, not less than five years' experience, familiar with the theory and practice of designing, laying out and maintaining parks. The chairman shall receive a salary of seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum and shall devote his whole time to the work. The other members shall serve without pay.

Section 2. The mayor shall appoint said three commissioners in accordance with the provisions of sections nine and ten of chapter four hundred and eighty-six of the acts of the year 1909, and shall designate one of said commissioners as chairman. The first appointments shall be for terms of one, two and three years, respectively, and succeeding appointments shall be for the term of three years.

Section 3. The said board shall exercise and perform all the duties herein enumerated, and all other powers and duties not herein specifically enumerated which are required by existing laws and ordinances to be exercised and performed by the park commissioners, the superintendent of public grounds, the trustees of the bath department, and the trustees of the music department, and shall be deemed to act as and for said park commissioners, the superintendent of public grounds and the trustees of the bath department, and in the completion of all unfinished public works, acts and matters relating to the park, public grounds, bath and music departments.

Section 4. Said board shall construct, improve, equip, supervise, and regulate the use of all parks, public grounds, playgrounds, baths and beaches that have heretofore been under the charge and control of the park commissioners, the superintendent of public grounds or the trustees of the bath department, or that hereafter may be placed in the charge of the department, or that may be taken by purchase or otherwise; and such other parks, playgrounds, public grounds, ways, or means for outdoor recreation as may be placed in the charge of the department by the city, the board of metropolitan park commissioners, or the Legislature, or in any other manner.

Section 5. Said board shall have the care and superintendence of all trees belonging to the city; shall trim all shade trees situated in the street so that they shall not interfere with public travel; shall carry out all orders of the street commissioner after public notice and hearing to remove trees standing in the street; shall upon request of the officer having charge of the public lands trim in such manner as said officer may require any tree which interferes with the proper lighting of a street, and shall cause all statues and ornaments for the protection of trees, shrubs and flowers in the public grounds and streets to be strictly observed, and shall be deemed to be the officials having charge of shade trees within the meaning of chapter three hundred and sixty-three of the acts of the year 1910.

Section 6. Said board shall construct, improve, equip, supervise, and regulate the use of all gymnasiums and all bath houses, now or hereafter provided by the city, and shall construct every such new bath house, gymnasium or means for public recreation for which an appropriation may hereafter be made.

Section 7. Said board shall have the charge and control of the selection of public music to be given for parades, concerts, public entertainments and other purposes under appropriations of the city council, shall determine the parties to furnish the same, make the contracts, and expend the money to be paid from the city treasury, for such music, and perform all other duties given by statute or ordinance to the former board of music trustees.

Section 8. The rules and regulations heretofore adopted by the park commission for the use and government of the parks, playgrounds, streets and streets formerly under its charge shall continue in force until changed by said board, with the approval of the city council; and said board, with the approval of the city council, may establish from time to time regulations for the use and government of said parks, playgrounds, streets, buildings and all premises in its charge. Whoever violates any such regulation shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each offense, and not only the person actually doing the prohibited thing but also his employer and every person connected in so doing shall be punished by such fine.

Section 9. The board shall create two divisions of said department, namely, a park division and a recreation division. Each division shall be in charge of a deputy commissioner who shall devote his whole time to the work and who shall receive an annual salary of not more than four thousand two hundred dollars. Said board shall appoint a secretary, the deputy commissioners, engineers, physicians, subordinates and employees and define their powers and duties and fix the amount of their compensation.

Section 10. Chapter seven, chapter twenty-six, chapter twenty-eight, and chapter thirty-three of the Revised Ordinances of 1908 and all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 11. Section five of chapter three of the Revised Ordinances of 1908 is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "the superintendent of public grounds, four thousand dollars," and inserting in place thereof the following: "chairman of the park and recreation commissioners, seventy-five hundred dollars."

Section 12. Sections one and two of this ordinance shall take effect upon its passage, and all other sections shall take effect upon the appointment of said commissioners becoming operative in accordance with the provisions of section ten of chapter four hundred and eighty-six of the acts of the year 1909.

In City Council, January 27, 1913.
Passed. JAMES DONOVAN, City Clerk.

Approved January 28, 1913.
JOHN F. FITZGERALD, Mayor.

A true copy.
JAMES DONOVAN, City Clerk.

Advertisements
Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

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POULTRY
POULTRY

A CLEANLY CHICKEN FEEDER

THE GABEL FEEDER is at once the handiest and most cleanly chicken feeder made.

The netting over the feed slides prevents "muddying" and scattering the grain and, at the same time, offers no difficulty in securing the grain. There are two feed slides which operate from the same cylinder.

THE GABEL FEEDERS are made in one and two gallon sizes and sell at 50 cents and \$1.00.

The Gabel Company are manufacturers of many high-grade poultry devices, descriptions of which will be sent upon request.

ATTRACTIVE PRICES FOR DEALERS

J. C. Gabel & Company, 202-204 N. First St. CHAMPAIGN, ILLINOIS

Day-Old Chicks and Eggs for Hatching

It is our claim that we have the BEST POULTRY BREEDING STOCK IN THE WORLD.

Carefully selected thoroughbred hens with free range over these limestone hills covered with blue grass. The prairie hen made this Missouri river region her habitat and today conditions are just as favorable for the domestic hen. Day-old chicks, delivered to our express office, 15c. Eggs, per 15, delivered free by parcels post, \$2.25. These prices apply on most of the leading breeds. Will gladly send free Chick Book upon request.

CROWHURST MAMMOTH HATCHERY
Westport Station, KANSAS CITY, MO.

CHICK

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Sales of the following estates have just been closed through the office of Alvord Brothers for Louise Edwards to E. F. Vaughan: Premises 115 Parker street, Newton center, consisting of a single frame house and 8750 square feet of land, all assessed for \$6500, of which \$5000 is on the house and \$1500 on the land; also for John Reed et al, trustees, to Mabel F. Ritchie a lot of land on the southerly side of Hancock avenue, Newton center, containing 12,098 square feet, on which the purchaser expects to erect a residence for his own occupancy.

The members of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange will tender their annual complimentary luncheon to Lieut. Gov. David I. Walsh at the Boston City Club Feb. 20 at 12:30 p. m. It is expected that a large number will be present.

The annual meeting of the exchange for the election of officers will take place Thursday, March 6 at 3 p. m. at the exchange headquarters.

SALES IN THE SOUTH END
Jennie Fernin has sold to Harris Pearlstein the three-story well-front brick house at 33 Thorndike street, near Reed street, standing on 908 square feet of land. It is assessed for \$5700, including \$1000 on the land.

The Mary E. Tully estate has sold to Harris Blackman a three-story brick house and 600 square feet of land on Woodbury street, between Washington street and Shawmut avenue, all valued at \$1000.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS
The frame house and lot at 80 Ocean street, opposite Roslin street, has been sold by Charles H. Bellden to George A. Eastman. There is a ground area of 7,500 square feet, taxed for \$2,100; also included in the \$3,800 assessed valuation.

Final papers have been placed on record from Sylvester P. Russell to Henry K. Barnes of 160 Westville street, near Geneva avenue, consisting of a frame dwelling and 2,647 square feet of land, all valued at \$3,700 by the assessors, with \$900 of that amount upon the land.

WEST ROXBURY PURCHASE
The Franciscan monastery of St. Clare has taken title from Timothy A. Gallivan to a lot of land fronting on Wachusett street, junction of Barlow street, containing 16,718 square feet, which is assessed for \$2200.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR FOODSTUFFS GO INTO EFFECT

Regulations approved by the state board of health were adopted by the Boston board of health yesterday, and hereafter marketmen will be required to keep products intended for food covered. The regulations extend to the care of stalls and stands as well as the clothing of salesmen and attendants.

Peddlers of foodstuffs will be required to keep on their carts a water-tight receptacle for waste.

The same rules were promulgated last year, but the supreme court held them invalid because they had not the approval of the state board of health.

SCHOOL BUILDING USE TO BE TOPIC

SALEM, Mass.—The wider use of the school plant will be the subject of a lecture by Clarence A. Perry of the Russell Sage Foundation in Academy hall next Monday evening. The public school plant of Salem consists of 23 separate buildings, valued at \$307,000 and maintained at an annual expense of about \$170,000. Two of the school buildings are used at present for neighborhood assemblies. The lecture is supported by the school board, the Associated Charities, House of Seven Gables Settlement Association, the Civic League and the North American Civic League for Immigrants.

RAILROAD CASE ARGUED IN COURT

NEW YORK—Counsel for Charles S. Mellen of the New Haven, Edison J. Chamberlain and Albert W. Smithers of the Grand Trunk appeared before Judge Martin in United States district court this morning to argue a motion by counsel for the defense for the appointment of a commission to take testimony of a number of witnesses in England.

CLASS PLANS WASHINGTON VISIT
WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Students of the senior class of the high school began to make plans yesterday for a class trip to Washington. There are 15 names on the list, and more are expected. The party will leave Boston on April 20, visiting Norfolk, Va., and arriving in Washington on Tuesday, where they will stay until Friday, returning by way of Philadelphia and New York.

STREET SUPERINTENDENT OUT
BROCKTON, Mass.—The highway commission voted yesterday to employ William H. Thorne no longer. He has for nine years been superintendent of streets. It is thought that James O'Connell, a foreman in the highway department, may get the position.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Mary E. Tully et al. to Harris Blackman, Woodbury st.; d. \$1000.
Benjamin Schwartz to Aaron Schwartz, Chambers and Wall sts.; w. \$1.
Jennie Fernin to Harris Pearlstein, Thorndike st.; w. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Pauline R. Reiser et al. to Emma A. Amsheln, Broadway and A st.; 2 pcs, Third st.; d. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Marjorie A. Prohock to Maria Lowe, Salisbury st.; w. \$1.
Abraham Finkelstein to Louisa Belin Sazono et al., Brighton st.; w. \$1.
Lora Schluger to Harry Chafetz, Bennington st.; d. \$1.

ROXBURY
Joseph Aronson, mgt., to Henry Green, Woodbury st.; d. \$1000.
William N. Ambler, mgt., to William N. Ambler, Broadway and A st.; 2 pcs, Third st.; d. \$1.

DORCHESTER
Sylvester P. Russell to Henry K. Barnes, Woodbury st.; d. \$1000.
Charles H. Bellden to George A. Eastman, Ocean st.; w. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
Securities Real Estate Trust to Matine Orrick, Cottage rd.; 2 lots; q. \$1.
Timothy A. Gallivan to Franciscan Monastery of St. Charles, Wachusett st.; w. \$1.

BRIGHTON
National Market Bank of Brighton to Market Trust Co., Washington and West sts.; rel. \$1.
Joseph Newman et al. to Prentiss Howard, Commonwealth av. and Allston st.; 2 lots; w. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN
Joseph E. Browne to Thomas J. Browne, Lyndeborough st.; q. \$1.
George T. Horan, Jr. to Marion E. Pike, Main, Wood and Green sts. and rear; q. \$1.

HYDE PARK
John J. Sullivan et al. to Luigi Belettra et al., Central st.; q. \$1.

WINTHROP
Josephine K. Burke to Ellen M. Powers, Temple av.; w. \$1.

REVERE
William Taylor to Jeanne E. Taylor, Crest av.; q. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Seaver st., 100-102, ward 21; Silverman H. Co. of brick tenements.
Fleet st., 29, ward 2; P. A. Wischokoff, E. H. Duffie; frame dwelling.
Coolidge rd., 57, ward 25; P. O'Connell; frame auto storage.
Tea st., 10, ward 24; T. P. McCarron; frame dwelling.
Green st., 31, ward 8; Harry Backner, W. E. Clarke; alter store and tenements.
Cross st., 97-99, ward 6; Moses Williams et al.; alter store and tenements.
Moore st., rear, ward 17; Penn Mutual Ceiling Co.; alter storage.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Brookline Country Curling Club will occupy special stateroom pullman sleepers on the Boston & Maine road's Canadian Pacific express from North station tonight for Montreal, Can.

Frank O'Brien, chief crew dispatcher, Boston & Albany road at South station, is in Springfield today looking after junction point equipment.

The signal department of the Boston Elevated road is installing auxiliary air pipe on the structure for pneumatic block signals and electro-pneumatic machines.

Elmer H. Morse, passenger train master, Boston division, New Haven road, South station, is inspecting passenger terminals and branches today.

John V. Young, signal engineer, Boston & Maine road, is assembling material at Concord, N. H., for a large mechanical switch and signal machine which will control freight yard tracks and branches.

The motive power department of the Southern division, Boston & Maine road, has received from the Concord shops four coke-burning standard engines for service between Boston, Hudson and Marlboro, Mass.

The New York Central road has added new refrigerator express cars to the Columbia river salmon line, operated between Boston and the Northwest.

SCANDINAVIANS INDORSE BILL

Speaking before the Scandinavian Progressive Club at Colman hall, Dorchester, Wednesday evening, Wendell P. Thore, president of the Massachusetts Progressive Club, outlined the provisions of a bill submitted by him to the Legislature, providing for pensions to be paid to worthy persons from a state fund. At the conclusion of Mr. Thore's address the measure was endorsed by acclamation by those present.

FRESHMEN PLAN JAPANESE PARTY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Wellesley freshmen will entertain members of other classes Saturday night with a barn party, decorations and costumes being Japanese. Groups and solo dances are arranged specially.

PROGRESSIVES FAVOR DEMOCRAT

BRAINTREE, Mass.—According to a statement issued from Progressive headquarters Wednesday, the members of that party will join in trying to elect a Democrat as selectman in ward 3, East Braintree. Frank H. Morgan is said to be the man selected.

BILL FOR EIGHTY-CENT GAS IN QUINCY IS ADVERSELY REPORTED

Adverse report was made in the Senate Wednesday on the bill presented by Senator John J. McDevitt providing for 80-cent gas in the city of Quincy. The bill which has been before the Legislature for several years to prevent gas companies from charging for the use of meters when little or no gas is used also was reported adversely.

In the House late Wednesday a motion to substitute for an adverse committee report the bill allowing legislative committees to advertise their hearings in weekly newspapers as well as in daily papers was defeated on a voice vote.

Among the committee reports received in the House were the following: Public lighting—Leave to withdraw to Benjamin H. Haines on petition to regulate the use of meters for measuring electricity.

Election laws—Leave to withdraw to Charles S. Annis on petition for legislation to keep polls open for such additional time as may be necessary to cover loss of time occasioned by delay in the reception of ballots.

Ways and means—A bill making appropriation of \$39,000 for salaries and expenses incident to the conduct of the prison commissioner's office; a resolve to authorize the publication of the opinions of the attorney general; a resolve to appropriate \$45,000 to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.

In the Senate the committee on legal affairs reported leave to withdraw on petition of Benjamin B. Alling that the nineteenth of October be a legal holiday to be known as Yorktown day; also leave to withdraw on petition of B. B. Alling to prohibit parades in the public streets of religious organizations for sectarian purposes; also to same petitioner on prohibition of organizations designed to promote the interests of particular races, religions or sects.

The committee on municipal finance reported a bill to authorize Agawam to borrow \$100,000 for its water supply, cut from \$250,000 as asked for by the town.

LEGAL SOCIETY GAINS IN FUNDS

Contributions from 27 of the principal law firms in Boston and from its friends have enabled the Boston Legal Aid Society to increase the salaries of its counsel and working force, and it is now efficiently equipped, says the annual report of the directors of the organization.

The following changes have been made in the society's officers and staff since Nov. 1, 1911: On Feb. 25, 1912, C. L. De Normandie resigned as secretary after 12 years of service. On July 1, 1912, the counsel, William Sabine, resigned his position after two years of service, and Richard H. Wiswall was elected counsel to succeed him. Mr. Wiswall has had training in the office of Hill, Barlow & Homan.

MILITIA HEAD ASKS NEW STATE CAMP

Sale of the present state camp ground, acquisition of a new one, construction of a storehouse in conjunction with the army in Boston are recommended by Adj. Gen. Gardner W. Pearson in his annual report, made public yesterday. He urges that organizations of boys of semi-military nature have free use at times of the state camp ground, armories, tents and other military equipment; that officers of the state militia be detailed to inspect and instruct these boys' organization at the expense of the state, and that additional systematic training of volunteer troops by military and athletic competitions be undertaken.

LINCOLN TO BE HONORED

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Lincoln night will be observed by the members of the Hancock Congregational Church Men's Club this evening with a supper and entertainment. Members of the Grand Army post and the Sons of Veterans camp are invited. The Rev. George Edward Martin, D. D., pastor, will give an address, and a concert will be given by the Grand Army orchestra.

HALF MILLION LUMBER PLANT

GARDINER, Ore.—The Starr Lumber Company of St. Paul plans the construction of a mill at Reedsport, near here. It is declared work will begin soon and that plans call for an expenditure of \$500,000 in its construction. The company owns about 600,000,000 feet of stumps on the Umpqua.

GEORGE MORSE PASSES AWAY

PUTNAM, Conn.—George Morse, one of the pioneer cotton manufacturers of New England, passed away last night at his home here. He was president of the Morse, Nightingale and Powhattan cotton mills and was for many years president of the National Society for the Promotion of Christian Holiness.

CONTRACTORS DENY PAY ASKED

LAWRENCE.—The contracting carpenters of Lawrence at a meeting yesterday voted unanimously to refuse the request by journeymen for a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour. The journeymen are now getting 41 cents an hour. The contractors are willing to pay 45.

SHIPPING NEWS

Wireless advices were received today from the motor ship Christian X., which is several days overdue here from Hamburg. She was 800 miles east of Boston lightship at 8 a. m. Wednesday, and is expected to arrive here Saturday. She is the first motor driven vessel to arrive here and is without a funnel.

Five days late, the British steamer Naneric, arrived here this afternoon from Hamburg. She is under charter to the Hamburg-American line and was due here Feb. 8. Adverse conditions at sea delayed the craft.

Three steam trawlers and two schooners comprised the only arrivals at T wharf today, the steamer Svein being high liner with 58,500 pounds of fish, including 300 halibut and 10,000 scrod. Other arrivals were: Steamers Rippe 32,000, Spray 19,000, schooners Ellen & Mary 42,000 and Rose Standish 4000. Dealers quoted the record prices per hundredweight as follows: Steak cod \$15.50, market cod \$13.50, haddock \$18.50 and pollock \$14.

Only 297 crabs or 3000 live lobsters came from Yarmouth, N. S., today on board the steamer Boston. The shipment is a light one.

On account of the late arrival of the British steamer Siellan in port the time of her next sailing has been postponed until Saturday morning at 6 o'clock.

With her deckload of lumber shifted and with forestays rendered useless, the two-masted schooner Triton, Captain Beals, from Jonesport, Me., for Boston has put back to Portland, according to reports.

Cable advices received today at the Boston office of the White Star line report the arrival of the steamship Canopi at Gibraltar, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The craft touched at Madeira on Monday. The liner, carrying 851 passengers, left Boston Feb. 2.

Beneath the deck of the Warren line steamship Sachem, which sails from Boston this afternoon for Liverpool, will be a cargo of 40,000 bushels of wheat, 50,000 bushels of corn, 3000 sacks of flour, 10 cars of provisions, 13 cars of lumber, 1500 barrels of cotton, 30 cars of hay and 350 barrels of apples.

Mariners were today notified that the intensity of the light at the Isles of Shoals station is to be increased tomorrow by changing the illuminant from oil to incandescent oil vapor, increasing the intensity of white light from 59,000 to about 560,000 candlepower and the red light from 15,000 to about 140,000 candles. The light will then show thus: Flash 3.7 seconds, eclipse 11.3 seconds; without other change.

Reports from Southport, N. C., state that the revenue cutter Seminole is standing alongside the steamer Lassell, Brunswick for New York, which is ashore off Ft. Caswell. The vessel is in shoal water, but is leaving beyond the efforts of the crew.

The steamer Uranium (Br), left Halifax Wednesday for New York. The amount of her salvage by the steamer Rappahannock (Br.) was fixed by the admiralty court at \$40,000.

Schooner B. B. Hardwick (Br), which was towed to Portland more than a fortnight ago, after being ashore at Small Point, has been abandoned to the underwriters by her owners, according to reports from St. John, N. B.

Steamer British Sun (Br), Hamburg for Philadelphia, reports by wireless she will arrive at Halifax tomorrow for coal.

NEWPORT NEWS—Steamer Meridian (Br), Shields for Nipe bay, Cuba, before reported, put into Bermuda with her propeller damaged, arrived here today for repairs. Vessel is leaking and has after wheelhouse carried away and steering gear badly damaged.

The latest addition to the fleet of steamers owned and operated by the United Fruit Company is the Dutch steamship Coppename built at Belfast five years ago. Word was received here today announcing the purchase of the vessel, which is registered under the flag of Holland. She is a modern craft of 3300 tons gross register.

Towed from T wharf today for Gloucester, the schooner Gladys & Nellie, which had her masts sprung on a recent trip to the fishing grounds, will receive two new spars.

G. W. MAYNARD PASSES AWAY

George William Maynard, a mining engineer passed away last night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. Schuyler Matthews, 17 Frost street, Cambridge. He received the degree of A. B. from Columbia in 1859. He was one of the original members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy of London, the Mining and Metallurgy Society of America, the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Arts. He was a member of the Engineers Club of New York, and in that city he had offices at 20 Nassau street.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Transportation, Wilder, Baltimore.
Str City of Everett, Sandberg, Sabine via New York, fsg bge S O Co No 39.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Tug Walter Ross, from Stockton, twg bge R & L Co No 7.
Tug Neponset, Sears, Newburyport, twg bge A R Co No 78.
Tug Sadie Ross, Ross, Gloucester, Mass.

Cleared
Str Sachem, (Br) Evans, Liverpool.
Str San Jose, (Br) Davison, Port Limon.
Str Gloucester, Winder, Norfolk.
Str Lexington, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.

Sailed
Tgs Pallas, Rockport, Mass, twg bge 702; W H Yerkes, Jr, Lynn; Sadie Ross, twg schr Gladys & Nellie, Gloucester; str Sachem (Br), Liverpool; Gloucester, Norfolk; Lexington, Philadelphia; Axenfeld (Ger), New York; H F Dimock, do; steam lighter Eureka, Newburyport.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC
BALTIMORE, Feb. 12—Arrd, strs, Christian Michelsen, Felton; Powhatan, Providence, and left on return; Parthian, Jacksonville and Savannah, and cleared to return.

Cld, strs Assyria, Hamburg; Wanby, Aalborg; Tancard, Norfolk; schr Prescott Palmer, Boston.

Sld, str Cretan, Jacksonville, via Savannah.
BEAUFORT, N. C., Feb. 12—Sld, cutter Pamlico, Newbern; power lighter E M Willis, Goulding, Norfolk.

CAPE HENRY, Feb. 12—Psd in str Commodore Rollins, New York for Baltimore; El Monte, do for do; Kershaw, Boston for Newport News psd out 11, strs Rhein, Baltimore for Bremerhaven; 12, Boston, and do for Hamburg; schr Calumet, Baltimore for Port Tampa.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 12—Sld str Theo. Weems, Baltimore via Georgetown, S. C.; Lucy Nell, New York; schr Chas. K. Buckley, Jacksonville.

DIAMOND SHOAL, N. C., Feb. 12—Psd the lightship str American, Puerto Mexico for Del. Breakwater; Progreso, Matanzas for New York.

FERNANDIXA, Feb. 12—Arrd str Themisto, Savannah; schr Laura C Anderson, Mayport.

GALVESTON, Feb. 12—Arrd str Sicilia, Genoa; Welbury, Pensacola; El Sud, New York. Sld str Blacktor, Bremen; Denver, New York.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Feb. 12—Arrd str Theo. Weems, Charleston, S. C.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 12—Arrd strs Quantic, Philadelphia; Comanche, New York. Sld, str Anapahoe, New York; Santiago, New York; 12, Apache, New York; Merrimack, Baltimore; lightship No 94, Frying Pan Shoals; schr Mary E Palmer, New York.

NO-LICENSE LEAGUE ELECTS
PEABODY, Mass.—The Peabody No-License League has elected: Elmer E. Chain, president; W. W. Woodman, secretary; Richard E. Smith, treasurer; Joseph S. Rehore, the Rev. J. J. Goodacre, Frank C. Merrill, Leslie P. Watkins, Peter A. Sim, H. A. Harrington, Frank L. Pitman, Horace P. Farnham, Arthur P. Reed, executive committee; Richard E. Smith, Albert H. Merrill, Alfred A. Hall, E. R. Hall and H. H. Buxton, finance committee.

MAYOR ASKS FOR COOPERATION
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce last night, talked of the commercial future of New England and the effect the Panama canal would have upon it. The mayor said: "We want four cooperation as well as the cooperation of all of New England in building steamship lines that will run from Boston to every part of the civilized world."

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 15
Mails for—
Costa Rica, via Port Limon.
Europe, Africa, West Asia, East India, specially addressed for Azores, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
Africa, specially addressed only, via New York and Funchal.
Azores islands, via Providence, R. I., and Ponta Delgada.
Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.
Registered mails for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India close Tuesday at 1 p. m. Wednesday and Friday at 3:45 p. m.; for other countries mails close 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.
Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) 5:30 p. m., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.
St. Pierre and Miquelon, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 5:30 p. m. Feb. 16 and 7 a. m. Feb. 17.

Parcel post for Newfoundland and Cape Verde Islands are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.
Parcel post for Labrador can be forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns.
Mails for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, close daily at 12 m. 4 and 9 p. m.
Mails for Cuba, specially addressed, close at Boston postoffice Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York Thursday and Saturday.

All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.
Parcel post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.
Registered mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m.; Germany, Wednesday at 5 p. m.; Italy, Tuesday and Friday at 5 p. m.; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, Wednesday, Feb. 20 at 5 p. m.

TRANSFERRING MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY
Conveyed by Steamship—Via Mail closes at Boston P. O.
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only.
Hawaii, Philippines, Hawaii, New Zealand and Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe.
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only.
Hawaii, Philippines, Hawaii, New Zealand and Australia, except West, which is forwarded via Europe.

Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacles marked "Foreign." Merchandise for the U. S. postal agent at Shanghai or Japan parcel post cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York
Feb. 13 La Lorraine, for Havre.
Feb. 13 Seydlitz, for Bremen.
Feb. 13 Volturo, for Rotterdam.
Feb. 13 Roma, for Mediterranean ports.
Feb. 13 Berlin, for Mediterranean ports.
Feb. 13 California, for Glasgow.
Feb. 13 Minerva, for London.
Feb. 13 Philadelphia, for Southampton.
Feb. 13 Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen.
Feb. 13 Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen.
Feb. 13 Argentina, for Mediterranean ports.
Feb. 13 Campania, for Liverpool.
Feb. 13 Patria, for Hamburg.
Feb. 13 Zealand, for Antwerp via Dover.
Feb. 13 Baltic, for Liverpool.
Feb. 13 New Augusta, for Hamburg.
Feb. 13 La Provence, for Havre.
Feb. 13 Caledonia, for Glasgow.
Feb. 13 York, for London.
Feb. 13 George Washington, for Bremen.
Feb. 13 Hamburg, for Mediterranean ports.
Feb. 13 Kurier, for Rotterdam.
Feb. 13 Majestic, for Southampton.
Feb. 13 Minnetonka, for London.
Feb. 13 York, for London.
Feb. 13 Finland, for Antwerp.
Feb. 13 Stannula, for Mediterranean ports.
Feb. 13 United States, for Copenhagen.
Feb. 13 Pannonia, for Mediterranean ports.
Feb. 13 President Grant, for Hamburg.
Feb. 13 United States, for Copenhagen.
Feb. 13 Uranium, for Rotterdam.
Feb. 13 Madonna, for Mediterranean ports.

EASTBOUND
Sailings from Hongkong
Feb. 13 Siberia, for San Francisco.
Feb. 13 Chicago Maru, for Tacoma.
Feb. 13 China, for San Francisco.
Feb. 13 Shidzuka Maru, for Seattle.
Feb. 13 Shidzuka Maru, for Seattle.

EASTBOUND
Sailings from Seattle
Feb. 13 Orterio, for Manila.
Feb. 13 Cyclops, for Manila.
Feb. 13 Empress of India, for Hongkong.
Feb. 13 Yakura, for Sydney.
Feb. 13 Sado Maru, for Hongkong.

EASTBOUND
Sailings from Tacoma
Feb. 13 Panama Maru, for Hongkong.
Feb. 13 Empress of Japan, for Vancouver.
Feb. 13 Mexico Maru, for Tacoma.
Feb. 13 Shidzuka Maru, for Seattle.
Feb. 13 Shidzuka Maru, for Seattle.

EASTBOUND
Sailings from Honolulu
Feb. 13 Lurline, for San Francisco.
Feb. 13 Persia, for San Francisco.
Feb. 13 Ventura, for San Francisco.
Feb. 13 Korea, for San Francisco.
Feb. 13 Zealandia, for Vancouver.
Feb. 13 Wilhelmnia, for San Francisco.

EASTBOUND
Sailings from Sydney
Feb. 13 Manuka, for San Francisco.
Feb. 13 Manuka, for San Francisco.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS AT BOSTON
DUE TODAY
Naneric, Hamburg, Jan. 24.
Erol, Yokohama, Jan. 24.
Sally Maersk, Copenhagen, Jan. 24.
Hyades, Montevideo, Jan. 11.
Audiulus, Cebu, Dec. 21.
Median, Manchester, Jan. 31.
Sagamore, Liverpool, Feb. 1.
Carpathia, Liverpool, Feb. 4.

DUE FRIDAY
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Feb. 1.
Christian X, Hamburg, Jan. 5.
Braunfels, Calcutta, Dec. 23.

DUE SUNDAY
Korona, Calcutta, Jan. 1.
Elg, Macoris, Feb. 7.

DUE MONDAY
Eaparta, Port Lincoln, Feb. 9.
St. Leonards, Rotterdam, Feb. 9.

DUE TUESDAY
Berlin, Australia, Feb. 8.
Winifreda, Liverpool, Feb. 8.

DUE WEDNESDAY
Michigan, Liverpool, Feb. 8.
Arkansas, Copenhagen via Shields, Dec. 3.
Numidian, Glasgow, Feb. 3.

DUE THURSDAY
R. M. Thompson, Genoa, Feb. 7.
Buffalo, New York, Feb. 7.
Manitou, Antwerp, Feb. 9.

By Wireless
Cherbourg and Queenstown for New York, was 70 miles east of Sandy Hook at 1 p. m. Wednesday.
SS Havford, from Liverpool and 182 miles east of Cape Henlopen at 8 a. m. today.
SS Chicago, from Havre for New York, passed Nantuxet at 7:10 a. m. today.
San Giorgio, from Mediterranean ports for New York, was 170 miles east of Sandy

CHICAGO—Total loadings over the Atchison last week, including cars received from connecting lines, showed 25,467, an increase of 1264 over last year.

News of Transportation and Industrial Companies

FUTURE OF HARRIMAN LINES AS INDEPENDENT COMPETITORS

Not Expected That Position of Either Union Pacific or Southern Pacific Will Be Seriously Affected by the New Arrangement

Wall street is busy adjusting itself to a Union Pacific not controlling Southern Pacific and a Southern Pacific without Central Pacific. Roads linked together by stock control, single financial backing, and close operating policies and direction, representing the work of Mr. Harriman's brilliant career must now by court decree separate from one another and start anew as independent competitors.

The dissolution plan is brief as far as the two roads, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific themselves are concerned, amounting to this: Union get Central Pacific's entire capital stock and \$20,000,000 in cash, and loses its \$120,650,000 Southern Pacific stock; Southern Pacific receives \$104,000,000 in cash and securities and loses Central Pacific. The holders of the stock of the two major companies receive the privilege of subscription to Southern Pacific stock.

The question of greatest interest is two-fold: What can Union do without the income from its Southern Pacific stock, but with the addition of Central Pacific; and what can Southern do without Central Pacific, but with \$104,000,000 in liquid assets?

In answer it may be said that as far as earning power and prevailing dividend rates are concerned, the position of Union and Southern will not be materially affected by the dissolution plan which has been worked out. Of course, in the matter of earnings in the future which may be influenced by the new traffic relations and possible competition, only conjectures can be made. It is not expected, however, that the position of either road will be seriously affected in this way.

First, as regards Union Pacific, Union loses its Southern Pacific stock and gets Central Pacific. The \$20,000,000 cash left to Union will easily be needed for improvements and betterments within the next year or so. Below is compared the income received by Union Pacific from Southern Pacific in the past six years with the share earnings (that is, surplus after charges) of Central Pacific:

	Contribution by S. Pac. to U. P. for divs.	Cent. Pacific's bal. for divs.
1912	\$2,200,000	\$4,225,136
1911	2,200,000	8,711,037
1910	2,200,000	8,711,037
1909	2,200,000	8,711,037
1908	2,200,000	8,711,037
1907	2,200,000	8,711,037
Average per annum	2,200,000	8,711,037

*Not available.
The last line is the significant one. Annual income received by Union Pacific from ownership of Southern Pacific stock in the years 1907-12 averaged \$7,513,300. Earnings of Central Pacific from 1907 to 1911 averaged \$7,488,200.

M. RUMELY CO. EARNINGS ARE MUCH LARGER

NEW YORK—M. Rumely Company, directors of which have just authorized the issue of \$10,000,000 6 per cent convertible notes was established 59 years ago and has grown to such an extent that it now ranks as one of the principal manufacturers of agricultural machinery in this country. During the past two years its earnings have increased heavily as a result of greater demand for power machinery in farming operations. The company produces engines and tractors, which by using kerosene and low-grade petroleum distillates, effect material savings in these days of 25-cent gasoline.

Combined gross earnings for 1912 were approximately \$16,000,000 against \$10,586,583 in 1911, and about \$7,000,000 in 1910. Aggregate sales for the current year are estimated at \$24,000,000, or about three and one-half times those of 1910, and include about \$5,000,000 of desirable short-time business in the shape of cream separators, corn-shellers, stationary gasoline and kerosene engines, etc.

The unusual growth of the company has necessitated an increase in floating debt in order to provide adequate working capital, but the note issue will be sufficient to retire all the corporation's bills and notes payable and leave a surplus for new cash working capital.

Including the new cash there will be an aggregate total of net assets approximating \$30,000,000 while net quick assets will amount to some \$20,000,000 or about twice the note issue. Net earnings for 1911 were \$1,464,300 and based on the 60 per cent increase in gross, the 1912 net ought to show a substantial gain over the previous year.

In the indenture securing the notes it is provided that the company will create no mortgage upon any of its real or personal property and that aggregate value of net quick assets shall at all times be equal to 150 per cent of total notes outstanding.

COAL OUTPUT RECORD BROKEN

TAMAQUA, Pa., January was the record month for the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company at its Panther Creek Valley collieries, the coal output being 330,000, this being the largest for any single month in the company's history.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 61½¢, Mexican dollars 48½¢.

LONDON—Bar silver 28 7-16d, unchanged.

per annum. This is practically a stand-off. As regards dividends received, \$126,650,000 Southern Pacific stock has been just about equal to Central Pacific. Under the plan Union also loses \$218,000 annual interest on the \$5,440,000 Southern Pacific bonds transferred to Southern Pacific.

Union Pacific's 10 per cent dividend would seem to be just as safe under the new management as heretofore. As a matter of fact in no year of the past six has Union Pacific failed to earn its 70 per cent without including the dividends from Southern Pacific at all, viz.:

	U. P. share bal. without % of balance	S. P. divs stock
1912	\$20,888,846	\$22,288,846
1911	20,888,846	22,288,846
1910	20,888,846	22,288,846
1909	20,888,846	22,288,846
1908	20,888,846	22,288,846
1907	20,888,846	22,288,846

In the case of Southern Pacific, similarly, the position of the road as regards earning power would seem to be safe and but little changed.

The amount of surplus earning power over and above the regular 6 per cent dividend, of course, depends upon the use to which the \$104,000,000 received under the plan is put.

The earning power of the Southern Pacific without Central may be approximated from the following table which shows Southern Pacific's share balance both with and without Central Pacific earnings, and the percentage on the stock without its big subsidiary.

	S. Pac. share bal.	bal. without % of balance
1912	\$20,888,846	\$10,806,556
1911	20,888,846	10,806,556
1910	20,888,846	10,806,556
1909	20,888,846	10,806,556
1908	20,888,846	10,806,556
1907	20,888,846	10,806,556

*Not available.
From this it may be seen that, even without Central Pacific, Southern can show an earning power equal to 6 per cent on its stock.

With the \$104,000,000 received, the \$28,700,000 collateral trust bonds secured by the Central Pacific stock at present may be retired, although this step is not necessary, and rumors are current that the bonds will be untouched. The protection of Southern Pacific's 6 per cent dividend will depend on the productivity of the new money. Retirement of the bonds would save \$1,150,000 in interest per annum.

To sum up, Union Pacific's position will be practically unchanged as the property acquired just about equals that taken away. Southern Pacific will have as protection over and above its 6 per cent rate whatever can be realized from the use of \$104,000,000 liquid assets.

HOPEFUL VIEW OF THE FUTURE

NEW YORK—Otto H. Kahn, who has just returned from Europe, said: "Europe is naturally keeping firm hand on the purse; pending the outcome of the Balkan war. The security market there is consequently congested, and what is more, practically every government and every company over there needs money, and will be in the market as soon as war is definitely over. From our standpoint, in the face of this situation, the pertinent fact is that United States bids fair to remain, for some time, the cheapest money market in the world."

"I have been quoted as saying that everything points to a tremendous boom in the United States. I did not say that. What I did say was that for several years past we have been laying the basis in United States for realizing a period of prosperity when the skies clear up. We have had good crops, that have added greatly to the country's wealth, and since 1907 our people have been living economically. These present troubles cannot last forever. I think not so very far in the future the clouds will be dispersed, and when they are times will be good."

"Tariff revision is a ghost soon to be laid low without very much harm to business in general. I doubt whether the reduction will go far toward decreasing cost of living. What we need most is the reform of our antiquated, dilapidated, crude currency system. That need is profound, and Congress will do well to give it serious and immediate attention."

ANNUAL REPORT OF UNION OIL

NEW YORK—Annual report of Union Oil Company shows that company's sales of crude oil and refined petroleum amounted to \$17,210,821 in 1912.

Gross sales in the last four years compare: 1912, \$17,210,821.38; 1911, \$14,600,177.19; 1910, \$10,813,072.12; 1909, \$9,071,828.74.

The 1912 business increased 80.8 per cent over the 1909 gross, 50.3 per cent over that of 1910 and 17.5 per cent over 1911.

President Stewart says it is not improbable that with the high prices prevailing, gross business for 1913 will show an increase of 100 per cent over 1909, or an average increase of 25 per cent per annum in the last four years.

BANK OF BENGA REDUCES RATE

CALCUTTA—The rate of discount of the Bank of Bengal was reduced from 8 to 7 per cent today.

PNEUMATIC SERVICE COMPANY INCREASES ITS NET EARNINGS

First Nine Months of Current Fiscal Period Shows Gain of About Ten Per Cent Over Last Year

DIVIDEND BALANCE

For the first nine months of its current fiscal year, the period to December 31 last, net profits of American Pneumatic Service applicable to dividends on the first and second preferred stocks increased 10 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. A year ago the company was not paying any second preferred dividend. Consequently the surplus after dividends this year is less than last. At the same time it is interesting to know that the dividend balance for the second preferred was more than three times the amount actually disbursed.

American Pneumatic Service directors are considering the question of changing the date of the fiscal year from March 31 to December 31. This action will probably be decided upon in the near future. The 1913 year will end March 31 as usual. Then will follow after Dec. 31, 1913, an income account and balance sheet for the nine months to Dec. 31 next. This change in date of the year conforms to the best industrial practice and is a matter of obvious convenience. It does impose a slight temporary inconvenience in making comparisons.

American Pneumatic Service is keeping itself in strong cash position and has today well over \$800,000 on hand.

One of the features of the 1912 year's operations was the reduction of nearly \$200,000 in part of bonds of the parent and Lamson companies. This year to date over \$175,000 bonds have been retired through the sinking fund and this total will be slightly exceeded for the full 12 months.

While it is a little early yet to predict what net for the full year will show, it is estimated that there will be a slight gain of from 3 to 5 per cent in the balance for dividends. The March, 1912, earnings of the Lamson Company were abnormally good and this record can hardly be expected to be duplicated this fiscal year.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Southern Pacific underwritings that have been offered in London through the Barings have been easily placed.

Paris cable says that optimism prevails, caused by abundance of call money, which is offered at 1½ per cent, and compares with 4½ to 6½ per cent in London, 4 per cent in Berlin and 5 per cent in Vienna.

The British government has sold an issue of Exchequer 3 per cent 20-year bonds at 94 to provide part purchase price of the National Telephone Company. The offering has been eagerly taken by Lombard street.

Friction between Baltimore & Ohio and public service commission of Maryland threatens to tie up \$63,000,000 Baltimore & Ohio bond issue underwritten by a Kuhn-Loeb syndicate. The commission is preparing an injunction against issuance of bonds until railroad obtains approval of commission. Baltimore & Ohio claims it has charter right to issue bonds without consent of commission and if consent were asked it would thereby surrender tax exempt privileges which would add \$500,000 to its tax payments.

BULLETIN OF THE STEEL INSTITUTE

NEW YORK—American Iron & Steel Institute monthly bulletin carries an article by Manager Close, of bureau of safety, "Relief Sanitation and Welfare of the Steel Corporation," in which he says:

"During 1911 the subsidiary companies of the Steel Corporation expended in safety work \$730,000, and in sanitation work \$1,250,000. The figures for 1912 are not fully compiled, but it is known that they greatly exceed those of 1911. The figures here given relate only to safety and sanitation work, and represent only about one third of total expenditures for all kinds of welfare work."

PANAMA CANAL COAL BUNKERS

WASHINGTON—Panama canal commission will shortly invite bids for coal bunkers to be built at each end of the canal. The bunkers on the Atlantic side will store 200,000 tons of coal and those on the Pacific side 100,000 tons. Steel will be used in their construction, and they will be so built as to be sunk under water to better preserve the coal.

MICHIGAN WHEAT CROP

LANSING—More than half of the respondents of the Michigan crop department report some injury to the winter wheat of that state during January.

CORN AND OATS RESERVES

CHICAGO—On special reports, George H. Phillips estimates March corn reserves at 1,271,000,000 bushels, and oats 601,000,000 bushels.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. EARN MORE THAN NINETEEN PER CENT

Gross Sales for Year Increased by \$13,000,000 for the Twelve Months—Good Crops Greatest Factor in the Business of the Concern

Sears, Roebuck & Co. earned about \$5,000,000 over the 7 per cent dividend on the common stock in 1912, making nearly 19 per cent on the issue of \$40,000,000. Gross sales for the year were over \$77,000,000, an increase over the previous year of \$13,000,000, an increase of \$40,000,000 over 1903 and of \$30,000,000 over 1904, the figures for 1904 and 1905 being of the predecessors of the present company. The expenses of the year, including costs, were \$68,000,000 against \$57,000,000 last year. The profits of the year were \$9,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over 1911 and by so much the largest ever earned.

The present corporation was organized in 1908 to succeed the Illinois corporation of the same name. The growth of the business during the past few years is shown by the following comparison of gross sales and expenses, which latter include purchases, wages, general and selling expenses, advertising and administrative charges, the net profits and the margin of profit since Jan. 1, 1904:

Year	Sales	Expenses	Profits	Mar. 31
1904	\$27,694,238	\$25,417,381	\$2,276,857	8.2%
1905	37,848,472	35,073,417	2,775,055	7.3%
1906	50,901,763	48,218,835	2,682,928	5.3%
1907	50,722,859	47,187,297	3,535,562	6.9%
1908	40,843,809	38,452,538	2,391,271	5.8%
Dec. 31				
1908	21,813,592	19,494,264	2,319,328	10.6%
1909	31,011,536	28,391,681	2,619,855	12.9%
1910	41,229,702	38,396,515	2,833,187	11.5%
1911	44,112,194	40,948,625	3,163,569	11.8%
1912	77,116,550	67,961,100	9,155,450	11.8%

*Six months.
There was a large increase in the appropriation for depreciation and reserves in 1912, the amount being \$775,000 against \$300,000 in 1911. The company has expended on repairs and renewals and set aside for depreciation and reserves in five years about \$2,750,000, or nearly 7 per cent on the common stock. During the year 3000 shares of preferred stock were retired, at a cost of about \$124 a share. This makes a total of 17,500 shares retired in four years and reduces the preferred stock dividend requirements by \$122,500 a year. The preferred stock outstanding on Jan. 1 was \$8,000,000. The surplus for dividends, balance for

the common stock, per cent earned on the common and the total surplus carried forward since the organization of the present company have been as follows:

Year	Surplus for Bal. for	% Earned	Total
1907	\$3,238,501	\$2,542,000	8.47
1908	2,034,736	1,352,297	4.30
1909	1,901,458	1,650,208	5.50
1910	6,192,361	5,322,080	18.40
1911	6,730,076	6,142,126	29.47
1912	6,084,000	6,385,109	17.90
1912	8,322,611	7,730,653	19.34

The decrease in the total surplus in 1911 was due to the payment of a stock dividend of \$10,000,000 to common stockholders, which capitalized that part of the surplus. The approach of the surplus toward that figure again gives hope to stockholders that another distribution of that kind will be forthcoming in the near future, but so far there is nothing tangible in that line.

The greatest factor in the growth of the mail order business in 1912 was the good crops which gave the farmer plenty of money and he is the big customer of the mail order house. The recent establishment of the parcel post is expected to swell the business materially as it will greatly extend the avenues of distribution of the country and thousands of villages which have never had express service are now served by the parcel post.

A third factor of importance is the proposed reduction in express rates which the interstate commerce commission is attempting to enforce and which will go into effect if the express companies do not prove them satisfactory. It is estimated that the proposed reductions would cut Sears, Roebuck's expenses by \$1,000,000 a year.

Sears, Roebuck has a working capital of about \$15,000,000, or one-fifth of its gross business, but as all its transactions are on a cash basis, it does not require as large a working capital for the volume of business that a company compelled to extend long credits would need. By the end of the current year working capital will be twice the par value of the preferred stock.

DEMAND FOR COAL LITTLE CHANGED

The Coal Trade—Journal says that while the weather the past week has turned more reasonable, the demand for anthracite at wholesale has shown scarcely any change. Individual coal is hard to move, anything above circular except stove size, which still commands about 15 cents' advance. In some instances middle houses have been obliged to dispose of cargoes of egg and nut at a considerable sacrifice to avoid heavy demurrage charges. Some dealers report that they believe they have sufficient stock on hand now to carry them through the winter, even with the severe weather that is predicted for the next two months. Generally speaking, however, the future course of the market will depend largely on weather conditions.

In the way of production the mines are doing remarkably well considering the continued shortage of labor, and with the heavy tonnage produced the companies have been able to clean up a large proportion of the back orders which have been standing on their books for months. Retail trade has been more active the past week than for some time. This is probably partly due to the reduction in prices, as well as to the colder weather which has materially increased actual consumption throughout New England.

The bituminous market shows little, if any, change from last week, so far as demand goes. Prices are slightly lower than a week ago for spot coal. Quotations range from \$4 to \$4.20 on the cars at Mystic wharf, and \$3.90 to \$4.10 at Providence. Coal is in much better supply at the loading ports, and shippers of southern coals are enabled to make better headway in taking care of their contracts than for some time past.

Pennsylvania coal is still in fair demand, but owing to the reduction in price at tidewater shippers are unable to secure the high prices prevailing last month. The high-grade coals are bringing from \$1.60 to \$1.75 at the mines, with inferior coals selling at \$1.30 to \$1.45.

HAS APPROVED ISSUE OF BONDS

Massachusetts railroad commission has approved an issue of \$600,000 20-year 5 per cent bonds by the West End Street Railway Company, to bear date of Nov. 1, 1912, proceeds to reimburse the Boston Elevated for improvements to property made in accordance with terms of lease.

The commission has also approved an issue of 4400 shares additional common stock by the West End company, to be sold at public auction, proceeds to reimburse the Boston Elevated for improvements. Commission has also approved application of \$28,727, realized as part of proceeds of bonds issued under order of board April 4, 1912, toward the cost of permanent additions and improvements to property.

BOOTH FISHERIES ISSUES REPORT

NEW YORK—Booth Fisheries Company has issued its report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1912. The income account for the 12 months compares with the 20 months ended Dec. 31, 1911 (the period covered by the last annual report) as follows:

	12 mos. end'd Dec. 31, 1912	20 mos. end'd Dec. 31, 1911
Net profits	\$1,050,546	\$1,115,943
Interest charges	296,736	330,965
Balance	753,810	784,978
Depreciation	312,174	473,078
Bond disc't, etc.	24,000	—
Surplus	\$437,636	\$302,900

*After deducting all expenses, including \$148,121 for repairs and renewals.

Profit of 7 per cent for \$2,000,000 outstanding first preferred stock, and an additional 2.5 per cent on \$5,000,000 common outstanding.

President Carpenter says: From reorganization of the company May 22, 1909, to Dec. 31, 1911, there has been set up reserves for depreciation of profits \$671,903. During the past year there has been set up reserves for depreciation, \$312,174, making grand total of \$984,077; in addition to this during the past year in order to keep the properties up to a high standard of efficiency expenditures have been made for repairs and renewals amounting to \$148,121.

There have been capital additions from date of debenture bond issue to Dec. 31, 1911, of \$495,032, and during the past year \$619,118, making total capital expenditures of \$1,114,151, for which according to the terms of the bond issue would be permitted to issue 80 per cent of above amount or \$891,320 of new bonds which have not yet been drawn down.

This has been avoided, and without any material reduction in the net quick assets of the company. On April 29, 1911, they were \$2,280,489, and at the closing, Dec. 28, 1912, they were \$2,216,205.

EARNINGS OF BISCUIT COMPANY

NEW YORK—National Biscuit Company reports for year ended Jan. 31:

	1912	1911
Net profits	\$4,330,379	\$1,344,089
Dividends	3,782,835	—
Surplus	750,544	—
Previous surplus	11,445,145	395,913
Total surplus	12,308,089	171,824
Extra com. div.	—	\$84,120
Final surplus	12,308,089	255,944

*Decrease.
The balance sheet shows total assets and liabilities of \$68,829,402, an increase of \$826,724 and cash \$3,910,377, increase \$187,008.

After allowing for 7 per cent dividends on the \$24,804,500 preferred stock, the balance \$2,603,064 is equal to 9.39 per cent on the \$29,236,000 common outstanding. This compares with 10.05 per cent earned on same common stock of previous year.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 per cent today.

AMERICAN WOOLEN

American Woollen annual meeting is scheduled for March 4. Books open Feb. 14.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT ENJOYS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Best Twelve Months From Earnings Standpoint Company Ever Has Experienced—Growth of Business

DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

On Dec. 31 last the Twin City Rapid Transit Company closed the most successful fiscal period in its history. After providing for all charges, including the \$750,000 appropriated to renewals and \$210,000 for preferred stock dividends, there was a balance available for the common stock equal to 7.45 per cent on the \$20,100,000 outstanding, as compared with 7.20 per cent in the previous year, 7.22 per cent in 1910 and 6.45 per cent in 1909. Gross, net and surplus earnings were the largest ever reported, the gross crossing the \$8,000,000 mark for the first time.

Business of the company has steadily improved for several years. The territory served by the system is growing rapidly and the excellent manner in which the property has been maintained lends assurance to the expectations of further improvements.

Twin City has allowed a liberal annual amount of its earnings for appropriation to its renewal fund, which has made it possible to maintain a high state of operating efficiency. This is reflected in the 5.00 per cent increase in gross for the last fiscal year and the 2.73 per cent gain in net. Operating expenses rose 7.40 per cent, and the car mileage operated was 7.35 per cent greater.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

ELECTRIC LIGHTING
PLAN IS AUTHORIZED
FOR KARACHI, INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

KARACHI, India.—The city of Karachi is at last taking a step forward, a step which it has been contemplating for the past five years. An enterprising local mercantile firm has obtained a license from the government of India, for lighting the city with electricity and supplying electrical power for all other purposes.

The license is dated to take effect at the end of March, and it is confidently anticipated that the installation will be completed and in working order, by June next. Electric light is not quite unknown in Karachi. The Sind Club has had an installation working for the last few years and the Karachi Gymkhana and one of the principal shops have had electric light in use for some time. The light most generally used at the present time is kerosene, and the city is lit by gas, whilst, for lighting the streets, the municipality have got kerosene lamps, burning oil vapor, and petrol lamps.

Chief credit for this progressive step is due to the Hon. M. de P. Webb, the head of the firm above referred to. He is the most prominent figure in the industrial, commercial, political and social life of Karachi, and has done more for the advancement of Karachi than any other individual holding a non-official position. He is one of the leading authorities on finance in India, and the author of a book which caused considerable stir in financial circles, and contributed largely toward bringing into the limelight of parliamentary debate recently the action of the secretary of state for India, in accumulating large balances of Indian government money in England, and issuing loans therefrom to private firms in England.

GREAT POSSIBILITIES
OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA
BEING UNDERSTOOD

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The work of surveying crown lands for settlement in South Australia is proceeding as rapidly as possible, and it is confidently estimated that when the land—which will be served by railways now under construction and authorized—is brought under cultivation the present wheat production of the state will be considerably more than doubled.

Dealing recently with the wonderful expansion of the agricultural industry, the premier (Hon. A. H. Peake) said a new chapter in the history of South Australia was beginning. They were glad to know that their country was being regarded as a bigger state than they had ever previously imagined it to be. Some little time ago they had thought they had about come to the end of the available land on which to put a farming population.

Thanks, however, to the inquiries of the royal commissions and to the diligence and whole-hearted way in which they had gone into the investigation of the Murray and West Coast lands suitable for farming, an immense area was being opened up for settlement. They had greater confidence today in borrowing money for the state because they considered it a bigger place than ever before.

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PLAN NOW FOR WEST AFRICA'S
RAILWAY FUTURE, IS ADVICE

View of Kano, Nigeria, center which is attracting attention in England

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At the Royal United Service Institution, recently, a lecture was delivered by Capt. H. O. Mance, D. S. O., R. E., on "The Railway Systems of West Africa."

The lecturer commenced by reviewing the objects of railway construction in tropical dependencies, discriminating between objects purely temporary in their nature and those which are permanent and therefore entitled to greater weight. Chief of the latter are the development of external commerce, intercommunication and access to the uplands.

The general factors which govern the location of railways in West Africa were then analyzed and emphasis laid on the necessity for basing railways on the best ports. The railways likely to pay quickly were those through the most densely populated areas, to illustrate which population density charts of West Africa were shown. The effects of years of slave raiding, however, have resulted in some regions rich in natural resources being thinly populated. Stress was laid on the future competition between the railways of neighboring colonies for the trade of the hinterland.

Present Development Shown

The present state of railway development in West Africa was then surveyed, taking the French, German and British colonies in turn.

The French started to build their first railway in West Africa in 1881, 15 years before any other nation, and have already published a scheme of trunk railways to connect their West African colonies. The French and German lines likely to compete with future British railways were indicated. Possible extensions of railways were generally considered. A line has been surveyed from the Niger to the Udi coalfields. It is hoped to extend the Bauchi line to the top of the plateau. Unfortunately this latter line has been laid in 2 feet 6 inch gauge.

The lecturer favored the early construction of a line from Jebba east of

the Niger to Sokoto, also a cross line from the Bauchi railway to Kafara and eastwards to develop Bornu till the traffic had possible competition of the German railway justified a trunk line from Calabar. Local lines were likely to be constructed to develop the densely populated areas of southern Nigeria.

West African Lines Pay

It would be rash to assert that any railway however unpromising would not pay its way. All West African railways were now paying their way or, in the case of the later ones, were likely to do so shortly. A non-paying section might be justified in a competitive line to secure the cheapest outlet.

The chances of future connection between international transport systems were touched upon, a French line to the Gambia and a junction between the Southern Nigerian and Dahomey railways being considered possible. The latter could supply the French railways with coal from Udi if the cross lines in southern Nigeria were designed with that view. The proposed transafrican railway with a branch to the French West African system was alluded to and it was thought that the project might mature in the next generation in view of the growing importance of West and equatorial Africa. Any junction between a British and foreign line will involve a break of gauge.

In conclusion Captain Mance emphasized the necessity for a comprehensive scheme of railway development which should take into account all deducible conditions of the future. The first need is for the systematic collection of information to enable the future trunk lines to be determined with confidence. The man on the spot with full knowledge of local conditions must be trusted to marshal the data and formulate the conclusions. Once the trunk line policy has been settled every existing and projected line resolves itself into either part of a main line, or a local or feeder line, and future construction can be carried out in the order most profitable.

WEST AFRICA IS LITTLE KNOWN



Market of Kano, Nigeria, showing picturesque native costumes and low buildings

WOMAN AVIATOR
AIDS IN BUILDING
OF AEROPLANES

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England.—Mrs. Maurice Hewlett, who was one of the first English lady aviators to take her pilot's certificate, has now opened up a new branch in connection with the art of flying. Mrs. Hewlett, who not only understands the art of flying but has made herself conversant with the mechanics of the aeroplane, has, with M. Blondeau, a French aviator of note, started the construction of flying machines. An old skating rink has been converted into a workshop of immense size, and here Mrs. Hewlett busies herself with the large amount of sewing that has to be done, leaving the mechanics to her partner. She cuts and stitches the wings, and even makes the cushions on which the pilot is to sit.

RUSSIA ARRESTS
THIRTY SAILORS

(Special to the Monitor)

HELSINGFORS, Finland.—There have not been wanting signs of disaffection towards the Czar's government among the sailors of the Black Sea fleet, but hitherto no rumors of the existence of a secession in the Baltic fleet have reached the public. It is now generally known, however, that 30 Russian sailors from different warships in the Baltic fleet have been arrested recently on the charge of belonging to a revolutionary organization, and sent to St. Petersburg to await their trial.

BETTERMENT OF
POPULAR MUSIC
IN FRANCE IS AIM

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—A society has been formed by MM. Chaffagne and Delyval for the purpose of combating the bad popular taste with regard to music in France. A foreigner cannot live in Paris long without realizing how true the old saying is that in France everything ends with a song. All the events of the day, from the most portentous political to the latest phantasm of fashion find their echo in some tune which is composed over night and sold on the street corners the following day.

This popular craving for easily understood melodies dates from centuries back, but of late years the good old French songs have gradually been replaced by extravagant melodies with coarse lyrics. Efforts have been made on numerous previous occasions by individual singers to check this bad taste. They have, however, not been successful. The members of the new society are convinced that they will eventually succeed in introducing the reform so much needed.

CARLYLE STATUE OFFERED

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Percy Fitzgerald of London, has offered the Corporation of Edinburgh a bronze statue of Thomas Carlyle, of whom there is no memorial in the Scottish capital, on condition that a suitable site is found in one of the parks or gardens in the city. The lord provost's committee has recommended the acceptance of the gift.

MASQUE OF LEARNING
IN LONDON IN SPRING
TO TAKE 600 ACTORS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A meeting of artists was held in Old Crosby hall lately to discuss plans and to arrange for the production of Prof. Patrick Geddes' "Masque of Learning" in London during the coming spring. It is to be given in the Great hall of the Imperial Institute and over 600 people will take part in the tableaux. These are to be of a gorgeous description. Learning and culture will be traced in their history down the ages; the different periods being represented by a series of picturesque incidents: The reception by Haroun al Rashid of ambassadors and scholars from Charlemagne, the coming of the first of the hermits and the founding of the Benedictine order, the court of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and the old Mermaid tavern in the days when it was the last word in modern hostelry.

Finally, a great procession will be formed of all the actors together, to illustrate the present university and city of London. Professor Geddes prepared the masque originally to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of University hall, Edinburgh. Its production now makes another contribution to the dramatic revival which is in progress along so many lines. The author declares that "Professor and pedagogue have too long seemed on one side, and actor, singer, and painter upon another; but the ideals, the ideas, and the imagery of individual and social life which all these seek to express can but gain in intelligibility and in appeal by their vivid presentation together."

ARCHBISHOP FAVORS
HALDANE EDUCATION
PLANS FOR ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor)

FOLKESTONE, Eng.—At a meeting of the Kent Diocesan Education Society at Folkestone, the Archbishop of Canterbury dealt with the new educational scheme outlined by Lord Haldane recently.

He said that Lord Haldane could in all respects be considered an educational expert since he was thoroughly conversant with the educational systems of England, Scotland and Germany. He agreed with him in saying that the English system needed remodeling on a large scale in order to fit the rising generation to take their real part as citizens. Speaking of the attitude of churchmen toward the government's scheme, the archbishop said that he had read in some of the newspapers that the measure must be controversial from beginning to end. He considered such a statement both misleading and untrue.

That some of the details would prove controversial was without any doubt true, but he had the intention of supporting the scheme and cooperating with it, though there would have to be some conditions, for as a churchman he would stand for the principle that education must be associated with religion.

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WOMEN'S COLLEGE
IS PLANNED FOR
DACCIA UNIVERSITY

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—The Dacca University committee have now issued an exhaustive report, in which it is proposed that the projected university shall consist of seven departments, namely, arts, natural science, Islamic studies, law, engineering, medicine and teaching.

The university will include a women's college, to accommodate 40 students, and also a college for 120 well-to-do students, the total number of students under all heads being 2800. Direct accommodation will be provided for 1500 students, with a special hostel for those belonging to the lower castes.

The teaching staff will number 76 in arts and 47 in natural science. No general religious instruction will be given unless a special demand should be made for it, except in the Muhammadan college, where it will form part of the curriculum. Elaborate arrangements have been made for playing fields and for gymnastic instruction.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs.5,200,000, of which Rs.3,200,000 represents the cost of the necessary buildings. The recurring charges are estimated at Rs.1,200,716.

RUSSIA REJECTS
FINNISH PETITION

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG.—A petition presented by the Finnish Diet protesting against encroachments upon Finnish territory, addressed to the Czar, has been rejected by the council of ministers on account, it is said, of the irregular manner in which it was drawn up. The Czar has approved of the council's decision.

GREGG'S SUBLIME OLIVE OIL

(Special to the Monitor)

Comes absolutely pure direct from Spain, the only country in the olive growing section of Europe that absolutely prohibits the importation of Cotton Seed oil.

Price per quart 60c. Your money back if not the best you ever used.

Send to us and we will see that you are supplied.

C. D. GREGG CO.

NEW YORK—CHICAGO—ST. LOUIS

OIL AND BROMOIL PROCESS
ADVANCE IN PHOTOGRAPHY

English Exhibition Also Shows an Original Photo-Mechanical Process Which May Stop All Steel and Copper Plate Printing by Banks

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The northern photographic exhibition is an international exhibition held alternately in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, and the City Art Gallery, Manchester. The recent show was a remarkable collection of pictorial and expert work.

The judges had placed before them for selection to form the present exhibition about 2000 exhibits from which a very strong and careful selection was made. Holland, Germany, Belgium, Italy, France, Vienna, Canada, the United States of America are represented by their best workers.

In the present exhibition the greatest advance shown is undoubtedly due to the introduction of what is known as the "oil and bromoil" process, a process which gives to the photographic artist a great power of control over his picture. To a great extent he can make wonderful changes in the lights and shades of his pictures that were not previously possible. This process has been strongly brought to the front in England by S. L. Coulthurst, F. R. P. S., honorable secretary of the exhibition.

The most recent advancements of the photography in color were shown. In the scientific section, A. E. Bawtree, a bank note expert and a fellow of the Royal Photographic Society, showed one of the most interesting inventions that has been on view in the city. It consists of an original photo-mechanical process, enabling steel and copper plate engravings to be reproduced in facsimile with the utmost ease. The process consists of two entirely novel operations:

1.—Instead of making the printing transparency by means of lens and sensitive plate, the actual pigment of the engraving is transferred to glass with neither the loss nor gain of a particle. This yields a transparency incomparably superior to the best that can be obtained by the purely photographic manner. After serving its purpose as a transparency, the pigment is again put on to paper.

2.—Printing from this transparency an engraved plate on copper or steel by a method which retains the full value of the most delicate hair lines of the original, without exaggerating the depth of the heavier work, thus preserving absolutely mechanically the tone values of the original.

A special warning is attached to the exhibit to bankers and others using monetary documents, that the extreme simplicity of the whole of the operations, and the inexpensiveness of the appliances required, render the abandonment of steel and copper plate printing for such documents absolutely imperative in the immediate future or wholesale forgeries will result. The process eliminates all security hitherto given to plate-printed work by color grounds, however printed.

BILL CALLED DANGER
TO TRADE UNIONISM

(Special to the Monitor)

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OIL AND BROMOIL PROCESS
ADVANCE IN PHOTOGRAPHY

English Exhibition Also Shows an Original Photo-Mechanical Process Which May Stop All Steel and Copper Plate Printing by Banks

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The northern photographic exhibition is an international exhibition held alternately in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, and the City Art Gallery, Manchester. The recent show was a remarkable collection of pictorial and expert work.

The judges had placed before them for selection to form the present exhibition about 2000 exhibits from which a very strong and careful selection was made. Holland, Germany, Belgium, Italy, France, Vienna, Canada, the United States of America are represented by their best workers.

In the present exhibition the greatest advance shown is undoubtedly due to the introduction of what is known as the "oil and bromoil" process, a process which gives to the photographic artist a great power of control over his picture. To a great extent he can make wonderful changes in the lights and shades of his pictures that were not previously possible. This process has been strongly brought to the front in England by S. L. Coulthurst, F. R. P. S., honorable secretary of the exhibition.

The most recent advancements of the photography in color were shown. In the scientific section, A. E. Bawtree, a bank note expert and a fellow of the Royal Photographic Society, showed one of the most interesting inventions that has been on view in the city. It consists of an original photo-mechanical process, enabling steel and copper plate engravings to be reproduced in facsimile with the utmost ease. The process consists of two entirely novel operations:

1.—Instead of making the printing transparency by means of lens and sensitive plate, the actual pigment of the engraving is transferred to glass with neither the loss nor gain of a particle. This yields a transparency incomparably superior to the best that can be obtained by the purely photographic manner. After serving its purpose as a transparency, the pigment is again put on to paper.

2.—Printing from this transparency an engraved plate on copper or steel by a method which retains the full value of the most delicate hair lines of the original, without exaggerating the depth of the heavier work, thus preserving absolutely mechanically the tone values of the original.

A special warning is attached to the exhibit to bankers and others using monetary documents, that the extreme simplicity of the whole of the operations, and the inexpensiveness of the appliances required, render the abandonment of steel and copper plate printing for such documents absolutely imperative in the immediate future or wholesale forgeries will result. The process eliminates all security hitherto given to plate-printed work by color grounds, however printed.

BILL CALLED DANGER
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INFLUENCE OF FRENCH WORK
ON AMERICAN SCULPTOR SEEN

Paul Bartlett, Lecturing, Says That There Is Growing Demand in United States for a Native Art Which Very Probably Will Soon Emerge in Response

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—All of the most noted American sculptors during the last 50 years have been greatly influenced by French art, even if they did not study in Paris. Paul Bartlett declared in a recent lecture on "American Sculpture and its Relation to France."

Although the statue of George Washington by the Frenchman, Houdon, was the first really fine example of sculpture in the United States, it was Italy, and not France, that influenced the American sculptors of the first half of the nineteenth century. It was only after 1850 that France began to attract transatlantic artists, and from then on their work changed from the rather artificial standards of the "Neo-Greek" art to the sobriety and nobility of the French masters.

For a long time native instruction in sculpture was so inadequate that the first bronze statue which was cast in the United States was so badly done that it had to be sent to Paris for recasting. However, it was not long until the Americans learned how to handle bronze and in 1852 Clark Mills' equestrian statue of Jackson was cast successfully.

The art of H. K. Brown inaugurated a new era in American sculpture. His work was even surpassed by his pupil, Ward, whom Mr. Bartlett considers the finest sculptor of his time. Both Ward and St. Gaudens, who followed in his footsteps, were strongly impressed by their study in Paris. St. Gaudens' first work of any consequence, his statue of Admiral Farragut, was exhibited at the Salon here. Brown, Ward, St. Gaudens and Daniel French, the lecturer said, did more for American sculpture than any other men

of their time. One feature common to the art of all four men was that they never did the nude.

At present, Mr. Bartlett explained, there are three predominating influences in American sculpture: the French, the German and the commercial. The last is of course a great stumbling block in the way of artistic progress. Its origin is easy to understand. After the country attained to a certain degree of prosperity, every little city wanted a monument of some kind to commemorate some local event or to honor some celebrity. There were not enough good sculptors to meet the demand, and so the municipal authorities, who usually had very slight artistic appreciation, gave their orders to companies who turned out anything from the simplest fountain to large equestrian groups at short notice and at low cost.

Strictly speaking, America has no sculpture of her own. Mr. Bartlett affirmed. The few real artists study abroad and are naturally subject to foreign influences. But of late years there has been a growing demand for a native art. Very probably this art will soon emerge from the thousand complex forces now at work, and will take a definite form.

Paul Bartlett, who is best known here by his equestrian statue of Lafayette in the court of the Louvre, has spent most of his life in France. His lecture was one of a series which is being given by the French-American committee. This committee was started three years ago by the former minister of foreign affairs, Gabriel Hanotaux with the object of making France better known in the new world and the new world better known in France.

STATE SAVINGS
BANK IS HANDSOME

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—The internal fittings of the new Victorian State Savings Bank consist wholly of the Australian timbers, Tasmanian blackwood, Australian oak and Tasmanian myrtle, 30,000 feet of timber being thus used. The beautiful graining of the fiddleback blackwood is strikingly shown in the paneling of the banking chamber.

The construction of the building was placed under several individual contracts instead of on the usual single contract system. The commission for provision and erection of the fittings was entrusted to an Adelaide firm who have carried it out in up-to-date fashion, all the timber required having been "finished" in Adelaide and conveyed to Melbourne ready for assembly.

The original estimate for a four-story building was £45,000, but an additional story was added, which, with other alterations, has greatly increased the construction outlay. The building was opened by the Governor (Sir John Fuller) in presence of a large and representative assembly, political, social and commercial.

SOCIAL REFORMS
URGED IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

BANKIPORE, India.—A social conference was held recently at Bankipore in connection with the Indian National Congress, and although the attendance was not large it consisted of representative men from all the provinces of the country. Resolutions were adopted by the conference urging the necessity of raising the minimum marriageable age, elevating the depressed classes, receiving into Hindu society men returned from sea voyages to foreign countries, releasing the rigor of the purdah, and of abolishing polygamy, intemperance, marriage dowries and extravagant expenditure in ceremonies.

On the same day a ladies' conference, at which about a hundred purdah ladies were present, met at Bankipore, under the presidency of Mrs. Mudholkar, who recommended the formation of committees in every province to carry on an agitation against child marriage and female illiteracy.

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To Investors

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THE HOME FORUM

NEAR EAST IN FIRST CENTURY AND TODAY

WHEN a settlement is reached in the near east it will bring once again into prominence, after the lapse of centuries, places and districts, which, often under other names, are familiar to every one from their association with apostolic history and especially with the missionary journeys of St. Paul. It was at Troas near the modern Tenedos close by the mouth of the Dardanelles that Paul had the vision of the "man of Macedonia" who said, "Come over into Macedonia and help us!" and it was from here that he set sail with Luke for Europe. He touched at the island of Samothrace, still known by the same name and landed at Neapolis, the modern Kavalla, lately taken by the Bulgarian forces, and from there journeyed about 10 miles inland to the city of Philippi, the modern Seres. It was to the church in this city that he subsequently addressed the letter which appears in the New Testament as the epistle to the Philippians. From Philippi St. Paul went to Thessalonica, the modern Salonika, and here founded the church



MAP SHOWING ROUTE OF ST. PAUL

to which he afterwards addressed the first and second epistles to the Thessalonians. Here was St. Paul's next place of call. It has not been definitely identified with any modern town but could not have been far from Selje which lies a little way west of Mt. Olympus. From here St. Paul journeyed, probably by sea, to Athens, which was the scene of the

great discussion with the most astute philosophers of the day on Mars hill. From Athens he went to Corinth, in those days one of the greatest cities in Greece, and after staying there for about a year and a half set sail from Cenchrea, the eastern port of the city, for Ephesus in Asia Minor. Ephesus was then one of the greatest mercantile centers of the world but today is little more than a ruin some 30 miles south of Smyrna. From Ephesus St. Paul returned to Jerusalem, traveling by land by way of Caesarea.

College Reviewers of Music

The Harvard Musical Review is published monthly by undergraduates at Harvard College during the college terms. A number at hand contains articles written by alumni and undergraduates which show a very encouraging degree of that deeper reach for musical appreciation which marks the period in the United States. We read of the career of Friedrich Schumann, eldest son of Johann Sebastian, and then the five new operas which Charpentier has lately announced. The religious music of Russia is discussed, and Daniel Gregory Mason (Harvard '95) talks of music as a college study. Here is a wide range of ideas. An amusing "skit about Strauss' 'Ariadne auf Naxos'" says: "It's a regular play—'Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme,' you know—with some music in it, therefore it's a drama. But the principal part of it is a lot of dancing and posing done to music with a story to string it together, therefore it's a ballet. But there's singing in it and everybody talks about his emotions, therefore it's an opera."

Vincent D'Indy and the recent revival of his great opera, "Fervaal," is the subject of an editorial. This work was considered revolutionary in its day, for it contained as many as 30 motifs. But Strauss' "Rosenkavalier" has 120, which shows how music has advanced since 1855, when "Fervaal" was finished. It ranks with Debussy's "Pelléas and Melisande" and Chabrier's "Gwendoline" as the three great achievements to date of the ultra modern French school.

D'Indy's music has not received the popular acclaim that it deserves, thinks this sober young judge. His works give an impression of austerity and aloofness. He has something of the feeling of Brahms, repression of deep emotion rather than the open exploitation of a more superficial feeling.

"Yes," said the energetic man, "I want the tariff reformed, and reformed quick!" "What points do you object to in the tariff?" "I don't know exactly. But I am sure it could be changed in a number of ways that would help my line of business."—Washington Star.

LAWS THAT PROTECT AUTHORS

ONE of the countless ways in which we do things better nowadays than men did of yore is in the protection of the rights of the individual everywhere. Of old, might made right, and from that crude law to a government by an unseen rule of right is the path traveled by the long toll of centuries of human experience. Only a few years ago, as time goes, America could take the published works of Charles Dickens, republish them and sell them in enormous quantities without returning a penny to the coffers of the novelist. Yet in this case at least the books advertised the author to such an extent that the whole land crowded to hear Charles Dickens read at no doubt often more than had been paid per volume for the books. This helped to restore the balance of justice as well as that in the bank.

One comes on many an early American edition of Victorian writers that shows how justice was sought to be done, how

Sermons in Stones

A STORY credited to Prof. Brander Matthews of Columbia compares a prosy writer of the boy who was asked at school to tell what Shakespeare meant by the phrase "sermons in stones." The boy said that one could learn from monuments with inscriptions valuable moral lessons from the events of persons that they commemorated, and also dates of battles and things of that sort. Walking along a road you may tell from the milestones how many miles you have passed, or the number of miles to the nearest town, which gives you geographical information. Heaps of stones by the road indicate that repairs are to be made, and that inculcates a lesson in neatness. Here was the literalist with a vengeance. The boy might have added that the stone fences in New England farms show that the soil is rocky and needs agricultural assiduity if it is to be cultivated.

That which is conceived of as absolute and infinite must be conceived as containing within itself the sum not only of all actual, but of all possible modes of being.—Mandel.

Half a million barrels of cement was used in the concrete work about the new Grand Central terminal in New York city according to the New York Post.

Joy of the Open Road in America

Spring begins to deepen the sky of February and to lure the fancy off on the long summer highway so soon to lie open. Therefore to make a motoring number of the February Scribners magazine was a happy thought. The number opens with an article by Ralph D. Paine seeking to establish that to go slow and see the sights is the real joy of motoring, provided there follows a long moonlight night when one skims endlessly under the stars and knows the freedom of the road. The car was in trouble for a time. One cylinder would not go, though there were at it at once a banker from Kalamazoo, a steel man from Pittsburgh, a professional man from California and a young man from Boston, who never till he took to the motor had spoken in all his life to anybody to whom he had not been introduced. Here was exemplified the community of feeling in the motoring brotherhood. It was a matter of vital moment to all those gentlemen that the strange car should do its duty. But in the long run—shorter than it would otherwise have been—the motorist, who writes his own story, discovered how much more pleasure there is in following the road when one goes slow enough—through choice or necessity—to see what is to be seen.

He describes the beauty of the New Hampshire hills and the excellence of the roads. He touches on the triumphs which Americans who motor have won over bad roads and on the rapid increase of good roads. He says that the good roads movement in the United States means more for public good and will also mean the outlay of more money and work at last than the Panama canal itself. He remembers when to go a day's run and return safely in some parts of the West was an exploit and he who had taken the transcontinental trip in a motor had his picture in the papers. Now the Californian, met in the White mountains, refers to the long run off hand, though he admits that there was a pretty bad stretch from somewhere to Salt Lake. Another motoring party boasts three expensive cars and three chauffeurs, with a cleverly contrived camping outfit in one car. They have been camping in a distant nook in Maine, daring to venture off the highway with the aid of the geological survey maps. Now they are going home through the White mountains, glad to stop and chat anywhere along the way, for they, too, have learned the more leisurely joy of motoring. This motorist is a master of gasoline now and not its slave.

Lincoln's Social Adaptability

On many occasions I saw Mr. Lincoln in the ordinary intercourse of life, writes Charles S. Zave in Sunset magazine. It was noticeable how well he adapted his conversation and ways to the company and the surroundings. His readiness and willingness to accommodate himself to the people around him, his apparent desire to contribute his part toward rendering social intercourse enjoyable, always made him a welcome figure. In conversation he did not antagonize others, nor did he ever contend about trifles, and as to essentials he treated those differing from him with consideration.

How Fashions Change

The works of Robert Schumann seem today normal and simple and even rather too sentimental for the present day taste of many music lovers. Yet time was when he seemed almost as much of an iconoclast as a Strauss or a D'Indy. We find Sterndale Bennett writing from Leipzig in 1837: "There is quite a nice fellow here named Schumann, whom I like very much. He is very clever, plays the pianoforte beautifully when he likes, composes a great deal, although his music is rather too eccentric." He is editor of a musical gazette."

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Tommy Traddles

The young folk of St. Nicholas are invited to write about their favorite characters in the story books they read and the following description of a well-known character is so good that many children will be glad to read it. The young writer says:

Within the green covers of my dearest book friend, "David Copperfield," dwells my favorite character in fiction, Tommy Traddles.

Traddles makes his first appearance at Mr. Creakle's school. He is a fat boy, with bristly hair inclined to stand on end, whose sky-blue suit fits him so tightly that his arms and legs look like German sausages.

He is the "merriest and most miserable of all the boys," always in "hot water, continually being cased, if not for his own offenses, for his schoolmates." Nothing seems to put a damper on his merry antics, and nothing can sour his happy nature.

When next we meet Traddles, he has grown to manhood. In shabby, dingy chambers, he is studying law. He is the same honest, unfortunate, good-natured Traddles of yore, but he will never be a great man. He is not what is termed a "hustler."

From 'Ecclesiastical Sonnets'

And what melodious sounds at times prevail!
And ever anon how bright a gleam
Pours on the surface of the turbid stream!
What heartfelt fragrance mingles with the gale
That swells the bosom of our passing sail!
For where but on this river's margin, blow
Those flowers of chivalry, to bind the brow
Of hardihood with wreaths that shall not fail!
Fair Court of Edward! wonder of the world!
I see a matchless blazony unfurled
Of wisdom, magnanimity and love,
And meekness tempering honorable pride;
The lamb is crouching by the lion's side,
And near the flame-eyed eagle sits the dove.
—Wordsworth.

Artistic Enthusiasm

The enthusiasms of great artists for the beauty of art is something which the layman looks at uncomprehending. It is like the love of home seen in some natures, the love of the sailor for the sea, of the mountaineer for his lofty hills. In a novel written by Berlioz, the great French composer, for example, we find the following amusing statement of the disappointment of a musician in a friend. The musician writes: "She thinks the adagios of Beethoven too long. Still more—a Dane of Elsinore, she possesses a villa built upon the very ground and with the very ruins of Hamlet's chateau, and she sees nothing particular in that. She pronounces the name of Shakespeare without a blush or a tremor. He is no more to her than a great poet, just like the others!"

A mightier hope abolishes despair.—Emerson.

Penny-in-the-Slot Milk Machine



(Copyright by Sport and General) LONDON BOY OBTAINING MILK BY DEPOSITING COIN

CLOSING of milk shops, either on holidays or Sundays, will no longer prevent any household from being able to replenish its supply of fresh milk. A machine is now being supplied to the London dairymen by which, by merely placing a penny in the slot and turning a handle, milk is supplied to any who may require it. This machine is likely to prove a great benefit, especially in those poorer quarters where there is little facility for keeping milk, and where it is taken only in very small quantities.

American Indian in Political History

The American Indian's social importance long ago projected itself into politics. At the bidding of the East, Monroe and every other President onward to and including Tyler, had a hand in an endeavor to create a great preserve for the red men along the western border of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, which would have closed the overland route to Oregon to settlers. Thus the United States would have been shut out of the locality comprised in the present states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and part of the western border of Montana and Wyoming.

Stephen A. Douglas told this to his Boswell, James Madison Cutts, in 1854. That this was a manifestation of the eastern states' old feeling against the growth of the West, which was first voiced in a conspicuous way by Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts in the House of Representatives in 1811, is the idea of a writer in the Atlantic. Quincy opposed the creation of the state of Louisiana, and said that he heard that six states would at some time in the future be established west of the Mississippi, and that the mouth of the Ohio would be east of the geographical center of the contemplated empire. Douglas said that he halted this conspiracy by his bill for the organization of the territory of Nebraska, first introduced in Congress by him in 1844, in the latter part of Tyler's presidency, and kept by him constantly at the front until it passed 10 years later. As enacted in 1854, however, it provided for two territories, Kansas and Nebraska, instead of one.

We're made so that we love
First when we see them painted, things
We have passed
Perhaps a hundred times nor cared to
see;
And . . .
art was given for that.
—Browning.

RECOGNITION

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RECOGNITION is the imperishable heritage of man, his birthright from his Maker. All the world is seeking recognition; demanding recognition of rights, appealing for recognition of talents, longing for recognition of motives and aspirations. Human recognition, however, profits nothing of itself. It is what God bestows on man that makes for man's ultimate satisfaction and happiness.

It was the mission of Jesus the Christ to bring to humanity the message that man is recognized by God, and that man may recognize God as his loving Father. This spiritual sonship, so emphasized in the teachings of Jesus, is referred to by Paul as the "Spirit of adoption." The apostle says: "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God: And if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ." The reaching out for God which comes to each one in his hour of need, witnesses to the fact that God is conscious of His own ideas; for first we know God only because He first knows us. The recognition of God's fatherhood, the turning to Him for guidance, never fails of a response from the heart of divine Love.

What God has not created and does not see, need not be acknowledged, nor feared, nor experienced. God certainly does not acknowledge any inheritance, temperament, environment, or association which can keep man in bondage to sin or disease. On the contrary, God, divine Mind, must eternally hold man in His own good consciousness, and one needs only to lose sight of himself as sinning and mortal and recognize himself as God sees him, to find his freedom and harmony.

The prodigal's unhappy experience was brought about, not by the will of his

loving father, but solely by his own failure for a time to recognize and appreciate his sonship. When the awakening consciousness of his true estate turned him toward his own, he found parental love waiting in the full recognition of his birthright. This he had never really lost. In returning home he simply relinquished a false belief that he had strayed or fallen or had been lost, and realized the enduring and continuing sense of fatherhood and of his relationship as a son. Many a sinning, weary or sorrowing one will cease to sigh, will rise from the husks of sense, when he beholds, however faintly, the shining truth that he is recognized by God. Every unworthy and depressing and limiting thing will begin to disappear from his experience before his risen self. He will discover that he has an individual part in the infinite plan of God; a place in the divine providence, and that he must be about the Father's business of expressing activity and love.

Mrs. Eddy, who discovered and founded Christian Science, defines Jesus' recognition of man in these words: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 476-477.) This true view of man and its resultant healing power is possible to every one who will refuse to listen to the false witness of evil and recognize only God and His likeness. The healing wrought by Jesus evidenced his unflinching recognition of the real, spiritual man, and his persistent rejection of the perverted, mortal concept of man presented by evil. Confronted by the man with an unclean spirit, he bore healing witness to man in his right mind. He accepted neither Bartimeus' own sin nor his parents' as a sufficient reason for the condition of blindness, but demonstrated that the real man has sight because God sees him in full possession of his spiritual faculties.

In feeding the multitude Jesus proved that man is sufficiently supplied out of the abundance of good. When he cast an evil sense out of Mary Magdalene, he saw only the manhood, the womanhood, which is pure and altogether lovely because it is spiritual. Before the tomb of Lazarus he refused to receive the testimony of error, and unflinchingly declared the law of Life which knows no death. Each ascending footstep carried him toward his supreme demonstration where the unbroken recognition of Love and Life was to span the interval of mortal hate and death itself, and forever establish the at-one-ment of man with God.

Jesus healed the sick, stilled the storm, raised the dead, through his understanding of spiritual law and his refusal to recognize any law or condition of matter. He knew that nothing could hinder or obstruct the operation of the law of God. Christian Science is now repeating the demonstration of divine power by this same process. A Christian Science treatment is simply the recognition of the omnipotence, omniscience and omnipresence of God and the omni-action of His law; and the consequent refusal to recognize any power, presence or activity in evil. Before such steadfast maintenance of the reality of good the false claim of life and power in matter must go down with all of its manifestations of discord. "Let

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, February 13, 1913

International Legislation

BEYOND the range of international differences that are open for settlement by international courts lie other controversies that cannot be so readily dealt with. Into this class of disputes enter elements that cannot be left to judges however impartial; and a case in point, according to Professor Blakeslee of Clark University, is the present strife between the Balkan allies and Turkey. In this special case, as in many others in Europe's recent history, an influence has been exerted modifying the action of belligerents, defining the scope of the conflict and deciding upon the fruits of victory, an influence representing the concerted opinion of representative powers. In these "concerts of action"—such, for instance, as it is now proposed that the United States joining with two of the major South American powers might form to insure stability in Central America and Mexico—Professor Blakeslee sees the nuclei of an international Legislature able to state and to proclaim the will of a continent respecting happenings upon it, and curbing if not ending the separatism of nations and their disposition to settle things by force of arms. In short, as this American student of international law and ethics points out, the area in which war is to be permitted to go on in the future is to be restricted not only by treaties which govern issues that are justiciable, but also by such unions of governments as enable them to voice warnings and to fix limits for disputants whose feuds arise from radically different racial and religious convictions or from the selfish ambitions of persons without sense of law.

More formal gains have been made during the past generation in provision for judicial settlement of international disputes than have been registered in this field of quasi international legislative action; but henceforth the record apparently will alter. Informally at first, and under the pressure of great exigencies, the nations will agree on what practically amounts to formulation of a collective continental policy relative to a given dispute, the task at first being entrusted to responsible officials expert in foreign affairs and knowing the thought of their peoples. Later will come the more formal and regular sittings of representatives of the nations, with procedure much like that already set up by the two Hague tribunals. A Parliament of man is a vision none the less clearly defined in the thought of Professor Blakeslee than is the high court of nations in the thought of Mr. Carnegie or President Taft. Definition of international ethics may not be left wholly to judges. Peoples are to speak collectively to their disputant neighbors and by so doing they should be able to stop wars of a kind not amenable now to diplomacy's manipulation or the wisdom of judges.

SOME means of identifying members of the Legislature—in the shape of badge, button or pin—is thought to be desirable in a state capital of the American West. There is every possibility that this idea will spread, but so far one may find a measure of hope in the circumstance that a uniform has not been thought of in this connection.

ASSUMING that the Panama canal, the New York barge canal and the Cape Cod canal may all be dedicated in 1915, there appears to be presented here an opportunity for the mapping out of a rare personally conducted all-waterway excursion between the interior of the United States and the Orient.

Consistency and the Tariff

IT WAS disclosed in Washington the other day, or so reported, that one very prominent in movements professedly looking to the welfare of the American citizen wears a hat made in Italy. He probably bought it while visiting that country; it is not likely that he purchased it from an importer. But this does not matter. On closer inspection it might be found that he wore linen made in Ireland, stockings made in Saxony, a scarf from silk made in France, coat, waistcoat and trousers with trimmings from various lands, and shoes of leather from Australia. Moreover, his home might be found to contain articles representative of the industries of a score of European and Asiatic communities. The relishes on his dinner table might, on investigation, be found to bear foreign labels, so-called. And what would it all amount to?

If this man were the friend of the American toiler that he professes to be, it is intimated, he would wear only things made in America. It is all nonsense, so it is contended, for any man to talk of friendship for the American workman who so far forgets his duty to his country as to pay out his money for things the American workman does not make, is not paid for making. If he, the man with the Italian hat, were only consistent, he would square his practice with his professed views on the tariff and stimulate American industry by patronizing it with his trade. Then, indeed, he would be justified in talking eloquently about building up commerce without artificial aid.

Nobody, in these days, will be heard complaining that the people of the United States never ask whether a thing they want or need or intend to buy, was grown or prepared or manufactured in or shipped from California, Oregon, Colorado, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Florida or Maine. No New Yorker is thought inconsistent who eats cake made from Illinois corn; there is no danger that the patriotism of the Texan who wears Massachusetts shoes will be questioned, nor is the civic pride of Kansas City offended when one of its leading families is seen to float by in a Detroit automobile. All this is because Americans have to some extent emerged from parochialism in their national affairs. Is it not time they were so emerging in their international relations?

How is it possible for the United States to be hurt by the prosperity of the rest of the world? Has not the time arrived when the interests of all peoples are practically identical, when international intercourse must become more and more free, when, for selfish if not higher reasons, the general good must be held paramount to the special interests of any section of humanity? Is it not being demonstrated clearly in these days that the world outlook is the only one that can consistently be taken by a nation or a people desirous of obtaining world confidence, respect and regard?

America and China

CHANCELLOR EMERITUS MACCRACKEN of New York University, back from a tour in Asia, has done well to discuss publicly conditions in the far east in which some Americans are much interested and more should be. A change in the foreign policy of the United States is likely to occur so soon that it may be superfluous now to revert again to the unfortunate national record in connection with China's efforts to place loans. But evidence by an educator of the eminence of Dr. MacCracken is weighty, and as it confirms much that the Monitor has steadily said, we should like to cite it. In the first place this witness says that probably there "is not an intelligent teacher or mission worker in China that does not support the republic." The republic long ago secured the assent of the Manchu princes and now has no armed opposition worthy of mention. The republic has come to stay. Why then such delay in recognition? "Of whom is President Taft afraid?" he asks.

After describing the alliance of the American minister with the representatives of the five other powers in an effort to force upon China a definite policy of "high finance," Chancellor MacCracken puts another pertinent question: When and by whom was this alliance for financial ends made, and has it been authorized by Americans? He rightly infers that the policy has not been discussed by Congress nor authorized by the people. The source of the trouble, as he sees it, is in "a lot of money changers who ought to be swept back behind their shop counters and swept out of international politics."

It is consoling to be told by a leading Shanghai journal that, though the lack of recognized standing has caused inconvenience for the government at times, it has had no serious effects either on China or on its relationships. If the course toward China in which the United States has shared fails to arouse an anti-foreign spirit, it will doubtless be because the Chinese are magnanimous, and are able to discriminate between official acts and popular intentions. If the United States had refused to join in the loan syndicate scheme, if months ago it had extended the right hand of welcome to China, if its influence had been thrown steadily in favor of preservation of China's entity, even at the risk of irritating Russia and Japan, the national record would have been cleaner, and, we think, the American public better satisfied.

Public Employees' Rights

THE issue between the Boston school committee and some of the teachers in the public schools and their allies among citizens is not as simple as some protestants at the recent hearing would seem to think it to be. If employees of cities, states and nations retained all their rights as citizens while gaining the privileges of employees it would be much easier to define a prudent and fair policy. But do they? Modern governments, facing the natural tendency of employees to take advantage of collective power, once they are established in status, have been forced to rule that there are limits of such creation of "power within the state," beyond which employees may not go. The French ministry, challenged a few years ago because of their assertion of this principle, reiterated it, backed up their argument by use of military power, and were sustained by public opinion. Successive presidents and congresses, facing precisely similar tendencies at Washington, have insisted on putting definite limits to the collective efforts of federal employees in promoting class interests.

The trend of the times is for groups and classes to come together and form an offensive and defensive league within the class. Carried on in the open with the state in no way giving support to any combatant, such competition may be tolerated. But to gain status, salary, pension, or retiring allowance at the expense of society at large and then expect at the same time to be permitted to dictate what the attitude of society must be toward the employees upon whom it has conferred privileges, is asking more than society will concede in its sane moments. Employees who are educators can err in this way quite as much as postal employees or laborers on state railways. The right of workers of all kinds to state their grievances to proper authorities and to get their case before the public in a full and unabridged form no sensible person will deny. But for subordinates in civic affairs there are limits to the political activity for class ends; these limits must be defined and there must be maintenance of discipline.

Agitators in this controversy, as in others, are prone to emphasize personal rights and privileges and to understate civic duties and loyalties. Personal grievances, sex antipathies, political ambitions can often come in under the guise of devotion to liberty and human rights. The school situation in Boston is not the relatively simple affair found in many communities, and to keep it from being tangled even more than it is with racial, religious and political strifes requires that confidence in the discretionary power of the school committee should be increased rather than diminished.

THERE appears to be general forgetfulness of the delicacy of President Taft's position in case he should be called upon to sign or veto the single-term measure.

THE hat-pin problem is one that must eventually be solved by the ladies, not by the lawmakers. Why not leave it to the ladies to solve it?

A TREND is discernible making for extension of national authority in matters of education. So also is an inclination to stress anew, what never has been wholly lost sight of, namely, that even in the most decentralized states of the Union, education is primarily a function of the state and not of the locality. Consequently, on every hand there are signs of an awakening to the duties of states as such, in making better provision for education of children and youth especially as ultimate earners of a livelihood. Take Ohio, for instance. Though not one of the oldest it is nevertheless one of the most influential and conspicuous of the inland states, having more colleges and universities than most sections of the country. Yet, by the admission of Governor Cox, in his first message to the Legislature, Ohio has no uniform school system. Its entire educational system, now uncoordinated and decentralized, in his opinion needs to be studied by competent experts; then actual conditions should be made known to citizens; then there should be suitable action by the Legislature. Apparently, with some such

School Surveys by Experts

action in view, makers of the newly revised constitution ordained that provision should be made by law "for the organization, administration and control of the public school system of the state." Now Governor Cox urges immediate action, and recommends a state school survey by a commission of three persons.

Wisconsin recently employed investigators trained in efficiency methods to aid state officials in getting at the bottom of conditions in the rural schools of that commonwealth. Now, having the facts in hand, the state is proceeding to make alterations according to dictates of economy and efficiency and service of the largest number of children.

As the custom grows of inviting impartial outsiders to make careful study of the workings of local and state systems of education, it will furnish to a limited number of persons who have fitted themselves for such work and who have the requisite judicial temperament a field in which they can be of the utmost service to the nation. The number of agencies in the country, amply endowed by wealthy donors, that are gathering together staffs of men and women competent for such "surveys" has multiplied within a decade, and the bracing effects upon educational and philanthropic institutions that follow such probings are already apparent. Mr. Carnegie's latest donation to the Carnegie Foundation has in view precisely this business of promoting educational efficiency.

IN A RECENT contribution to the press, Milton Whitney, chief of the United States agricultural department's bureau of soils, made the statement that there are, near Greater New York, tens of thousands of acres of agricultural lands not at present under cultivation that are adapted to the production of truck crops for summer, fall and winter use, and fruit, live stock and dairy products in almost sufficient quantity to meet the needs of the metropolis. It should be said that the radius he had in mind embraces idle lands lying not only in New York state, but in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the New England states.

The statement amounts to this, that in the section referred to there is a tremendous waste of soil energy annually. It is the result in large part of the contiguity of the lands to populous centers. The lands in question have in too many instances passed out of the hands of the cultivator and into the hands of the speculator. They are in a transitory state. In numerous cases they are held at prices that preclude their occupancy and use by the mere farmer, while they have not yet been reached by urban or suburban expansion. They are allowed to lie waste by the owners who are seldom agriculturists; they are avoided by the truck gardeners because of the high acreage price asked for them, the high rentals placed upon them, but principally for the want of fixity in the tenure of leases.

What is true of the neighborhood of New York in this particular is true in a relative degree of other great metropolitan districts in the country. Save where market gardeners have long since obtained holdings in fee simple, the productive soil in the neighborhood of large cities is mostly lying idle in prospective suburban sites and subdivisions. The cost of living in cities might easily be greatly reduced by the proper employment of these lands. Under existing conditions there is no apparent remedy for the waste seen by Milton Whitney and by many others. Single taxers, if asked, would promptly point out a means of correcting the conditions complained of, but the doctrines of the single taxers are not accepted very generally as yet, and in the meantime the only way out seems to be through the education that comes of observation and experience.

LEGISLATION compelling owners of highway frontage to keep it free of weeds is real progressivism. It is in the line of holding every man to his duty.

IN 1889, led by Captain Anson, a company of American baseball players of note visited Europe and Egypt, laid out a diamond under the shadows of the Pyramids and played before the Sphinx. Intervening years have seen a wonderful expansion of baseball as a national recreation, and an equally unforeseen extension of the area of the world where the game is liked and played. Thus today in Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan and China, not to overlook Porto Rico and Cuba, spectators show the same ardor that is the rule in Boston or Chicago; and Honolulu, Manila and Havana have their heroes at the bat and their twirlers of the sphere who are as well known to the local public as "Ty" Cobb and "Joe" Wood to their friends in America.

Assured of this larger audience of devotees of the game now to be found in Europe and Asia, a band of thirty professional players from the States are planning to leave San Francisco next October, returning home in February, 1914. Meantime the world will have been encircled, the players will have seen foreign lands, and a host of Asiatics and Europeans will have been given an opportunity to watch a sport that is as distinctly American as any on the list. Incidentally, of course, it is hoped that the players will make expenses and something besides.

Teams from American and Japanese universities have crossed the Pacific to test their prowess playing the American national game, and Honolulu has profited by the going and coming of these clever but youthful exponents of the game. But when the New York Giants and the Chicago White Sox play the game abroad, foreign onlookers will be likely to learn a thing or two.

IT MAY be still a long way off, but the thought of establishing national heating plants in the coal mining region, or in the mines themselves, is one of the most advanced of the period. If Mr. Edison is working eighteen hours a day to bring about anything of this kind, he should be excused from attending all social functions.

THERE can be no reasonable objection to the practice of "passing the hat" at suffrage meetings. It is certainly as legitimate as soliciting campaign subscriptions by mail, even if it does not always reach so well the people who can best afford to give.

SOMEWHERE, no doubt, a record is being kept of the various melon-cuttings, and, in case an income tax law shall be enacted, these data will be extremely useful as well as interesting.

INCOME tax collectors will have their duties much simplified by the automobile; not so much by riding around in one as by listing the car-owners.

Unused Lands in and Around Cities

Baseball Globe Trotters